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THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

The Canvass for Members of Congress ---Important Public Meetings.

THE ISSUES AND THE CANDIDATES.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF GENERAL WALBRIDGE—SPEECH OF HON. FERNANDO WOOD—ATTACK UPON THE POLITICAL CAREER OF HON. D. E. SICKLES.

A mass-meeting of the Democratic electors of the First Ward, for the purpose of responding to the nomination of General HIRAM WALBRIDGE for member of Congress from the Third Congressional District, was held, on Saturday evening, in Greenwich-street, opposite the drinking saloon No. 36. Mr. WM. WILSON, Ex-Alderman of the Ward, was appointed Chairman, and in a few words stated the object of the meeting. General WALBRIDGE, he said, was nominated by the people, and not by any clique. SICKLES helped to pass the odious excise law, and assisted to turn Castle Garden into an emigrant dépôt, worse than a hospital. Mr. WILSON read a series of resolutions, which were adopted with loud cheers.

General HIRAM WALBRIDGE was then introduced. He was received with loud applause. He said that if he ever entertained any apprehensions as to the feeling of the Democracy of this District, or of the result of the struggle in which they were engaged, the vast array of upturned faces before him would dispel them. This sight, said he, proves to me that the people are determined to manage matters for themselves. They put honors and emoluments aside, for I have no such things to give; I have no such encouragements or inducements to extend to you. This meeting shows me that the public liberties of the country may be safely left to the people themselves, without regard to honors and emoluments. I am now standing within a few yards of the spot where the emigrant lands when he first touches these shores, on escaping from the tyranny of the Old World; where he may worship God as his conscience dictates; where all distinctions of caste, of race, of people, are obliterated; for it is the characteristic distinction of our Government, that we all stand on one common platform, for, according to our creed, the man who seeks an asylum from the tyrannies of the Old World is as much entitled to the privileges of our Constitution as a native-born citizen. Referring to the division in the Democratic camp, Gen. WALBRIDGE remarked that a very unusual spectacle was presented, but he had no doubt of the result. *He* would be elected. [Cheers.] He did not wish to wound the feelings of anybody, but it was his privilege to discuss subjects which agitated the Ward. In 1856 the Presidential contest agitated all the people of these States. In the Third District of this City the partiality of his friends had put him in nomination, and Mr. SICKLES also was placed in nomination. Without consultation with any person, out of regard to Mr. SICKLES, he (WALBRIDGE) withdrew to promote the prosperity of the community, and the interests of the Party. And by this withdrawal the success of Mr. SICKLES was assured. An honorable understanding was arrived at between him and myself, and I supposed (continued the speaker) that that understanding would receive the respect of the parties bound by it. To my surprise, at this Fall election my old competitor is in the field again, and men are transported from the Navy-yard to rule down the nomination of the people. From such conduct I appeal to the Democracy, and I will rest by their decision.

General WALBRIDGE retired amid loud applause, and ex-Mayor FERNANDO WOOD was announced as the next speaker. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am glad to meet you to-night. It gives me a great deal of pleasure to have an opportunity to confer with the lion-hearted Democracy of the First Ward. This is the first time, although I am your debtor for favor after favor, that I have had the honor to appear and thank you for the many obligations I owe to you. I am additionally thankful that I have this opportunity to express to you my sentiments upon a contest involving such vital principles, and concerning, not only the Democratic Party in this District and City, but the issue of which must leave the Democratic Party honored or disgraced, as it may decide between the two gentlemen presented for its suffrages. Upon a recent occasion, in the Eighth Ward, I attempted to hold up the true political character of the services and claims of DANIEL E. SICKLES and HIRAM WALBRIDGE. I gave an impartial, unprejudiced and truthful account of the relative merits of these two candidates. I attempted to wrest from SICKLES the only ground on which he based his claim to your suffrages, that of being regularly nominated. I showed that one or two men, by back-stair influence, had palmed him upon the people; and such a "nomination," I, in common with every honest man, must spit upon. I said, in my speech upon that occasion that it was not to be respected, but despised. I ask you if the worst Know-Nothing, or the worst Republican might not have the same claim held up for him—that he is regularly nominated. And in such a case would you support him? The common sense of every man rejects such nonsense. We not only look to the regularity of the nomination, but we look to the candidate, and that for the very reason that would force us to reject a disguised Republican if he was presented to us by a Democratic nomination. Having disposed of this pretended claim of regularity, I passed, in my speech, to the personal claims of Mr. SICKLES. Now, his claim to serve you another year in Congress must depend on his past acts. I charged against him that he was guilty of base ingratitude, and treachery to the Democracy of this State and country. He voted for the Canal bill. He had an understanding with the Black Republicans in Albany, and his votes went to give everything into their hands. If he had voted as the other Democrats did, the Canal bill would have been lost. I also charged upon him that he voted for the License law, that odious law which compels every poor man to pay $50 before he can sell intoxicating liquor, while the rich man has only to pay the same sum, thus discriminating between the poor and the rich, which is contrary to the spirit of our Constitution. The proprietors of the Astor House, the St. Nicholas, the Metropolitan, and similar large hotels, only pay $50, and the poor adopted citizen who keeps a corner grocery is taxed to the same amount. I said that that was not right, and I maintain it now,—it is not right. [Loud applause.] I charged against SICKLES that he voted with aristocrats and Black Republicans for this infamous enactment, but you have rightly trampled this dead law under foot. All around us, as we are assembled here, it is trampled under foot, and liquor is openly sold here without such a license. I call upon you to trample, politically, that man under foot. [Tumultuous cheers.] I charged also against SICKLES that he voted for the Central Park bill, and the whole infamous Charter of 1857,—for all the infamous bills of that session,—and that where he did not openly vote, he was consulted by the Black Republicans, and pledged himself to vote, if his vote was necessary. I never said he voted for the Metropolitan Police bill; but he suggested certain names in connection with it, and pledged himself to vote for it, if his vote was required. I charge these things upon him. I did so on Tuesday night, and this is Saturday. He has made two speeches since. I have looked anxiously in the newspapers, but in vain, for any denial from him of these charges. I did not think an honest man could live under these allegations, without denying them, if not guilty. I made these charges distinctly. I made no allusion to his Congressional career. I propose to do so to-night. Before doing so I will briefly continue his Democratic history. He was elected to Congress in 1856. His treachery to the Democratic Party began in Albany in the Spring of 1857. I was reëlected to the Mayoralty [cries of "You will be again"] for two years, 1857 and 1858, but a new law put me out, and—[great confusion among the crowd. A VOICE—"D—n the law that put you out,"] The law did put me out, and 5,000 honest Democrats were sacrificed with me. And all this was done with the vote, connivance and influence of DANIEL E. SICKLES. He came to this City, still agreeing with the Republicans, and took open part with the Black Republican candidate for Mayor; and by most treacherous collusion, and profligate expenditure of other people's money he prostituted himself to obtain my defeat. He perpetrated a most atrocious fraud to obtain that result. He and his coadjutors resorted to means to obtain funds, which, if the proof were laid before the community, would find Mr. SICKLES, instead of seeking to play around and connect himself indirectly with the White House at Washington, serving a term in the plain white house up the river. [Uproarious laughter.] It is not often that I use language as severe as this. It is against my nature to say severe things of any man. The History of the Mayoralty election of 1857 is yet to be told, in which TIEMANN was the instrument on one side and myself the candidate of the Democracy on the other. That bloody record is yet to be written, and I hope the Almighty will spare me for that work. What will be said when one feature of that campaign is told, when I say that I know that convicts from the State Prison, who had years to serve, were pardoned out, on the condition that they would come down here and insure my defeat? What will you say to that? I will say no more on that head. I have no disposition to raise that subject. We are met here to discuss this present Congressional election, but I should have been less than a man, if I had omitted to say what I know to be true about Mr. SICKLES and that election. He went to Congress saying he represented the capital of Wall-street. Let us look into his career. He served there one session. He held his seat until its adjournment a short time since. During that session the most important events have occurred. The President of the United States was extremely embarrassed from a want of the support of a portion of the Democratic Party. He (the President) looked to the City of New-York to support him, and knowing the truly national character of the Democracy of this City, he had a right to look to your representatives to support him. I have seen, (added Mr. WOOD,) placarded in the streets of this Ward, a portrait of JAMES BUCHANAN over the name of DANIEL E. SICKLES. That portrait was prostituted. Do not allow your judgments to be misled. I contributed as much as any man in the State of New-York did towards the election of JAMES BUCHANAN. The last twelve years of my life have been devoted to that purpose, and I now wish to free him from that incubus that runs around the White House, that is to be found in his kitchen if he can't get anywhere else. What has SICKLES done for the Democracy of his District, or of New-York? Is the commerce of the port any way improved? [A VOICE: "It is worse."] Has he made a single speech in favor of workingmen? Has he not prostituted his influence to his own personal avarice and ambition? I appeal to every unprejudiced man, in what are you to be benefited by continuing him as your representative in Congress? [MANY VOICES—"None, none."] He has the reputation of being a man of some ability; but I say here, and I challenge denial, that it is a notable fact, that at Washington he shrank into insignificance. He does possess a certain kind of showy, superficial accomplishments, more effective in a ward meeting than in the Congress of the United States. He was there without any influence whatever, personal or moral. All he accomplished was done by mousing about the public offices, and presuming on his relations to the President, endeavoring to pick up a crumb for some one or other of his friends. I make no charges against him; I do not know his circumstances, but when we are called to pass upon a public man, his character is open to the severest scrutiny. It is claimed for him that he stood by the Administration upon the Lecompton question. I am willing to say, if it be a merit to have voted for Lecompton, that he did vote for it. But it is said that another gentleman, whose relations to him are of the closest character, had arranged with him, that if one voted for it, the other should vote against it, so that like two buckets in a well, if one went up the other would go down. Until he was driven into a corner on the subject, his voice was not raised; he kept his own counsel, and, as it is said, until he had exacted certain implied promises, he refused to sustain the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, whose portrait he now blazons about the streets as if JAMES BUCHANAN indorsed him. Have I, (exclaimed Mr. WOOD,) have I any friends here? [Shouts of "Yes, you have."] I call upon them to remember that *every vote cast against Daniel E. Sickles is a vote cast for Fernando Wood.* After a few more remarks Mr. WOOD retired, amid loud and prolonged cheering. One or two other speakers followed, and the meeting broke up.

The Third District—Meeting of the Sickles Party.

SPEECH OF THE HON. D. E. SICKLES.

A large demonstration of the friends of the HON. DAN. E. SICKLES, candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional District, occurred on Saturday evening at the Bowling Green. Notwithstanding the weather, the attendance was numerous and the audience enthusiastic. On motion of Mr. SIMON MEYER, Mr. SAMUEL AULD was appointed Chairman. A series of resolutions was submitted by Mr. JOHN H. WILLIAMS, and adopted by acclamation. Mr. WILLIAMS made a speech, in which he advocated Mr. SICKLES' election, challenging the most thorough investigation as to his course in Congress and in the State Senate, and deprecating the efforts that had been made by Mr. SICKLES' opponents to introduce local issues in a contest properly involving national questions alone. Speeches were also made by Ex-Senator MCMURRAY, Capt. RYNDERS and Mr. THOS. C. FIELD.

Mr. SICKLES, on presenting himself, was vehemently cheered. He said that he always came to the Democrats of the First Ward with confidence, because he has never appealed to them in vain. I regret, he proceeded to say, that the labor of this canvass prevents me from addressing you to-night as fully and as elaborately I could desire, and as I had intended to do, upon each and all of the issues which my opponents have tendered to me. I will not content myself with any merely personal appeal. I come before you and the electors of this District as the representative of the Democratic Party. I come before you asking your indorsement and approbation, because the interests of the country and of the Democratic Party require that every man who is loyal to the Democracy presented as a candidate for Congress, shall be reëlected, in order that he may sustain by his voice and by his vote, our patriotic and venerable President in his efforts to restore to our country that concord, that peace and prosperity which, in the earlier and happier days of our Republic, was our blessing and boast. [Applause.] You are asked at this time to scatter and divide your forces. Men heretofore eminent in the Democratic Party ask you to desert the Democratic standard and assist in the election of a man who is the foe of your principles. You will not do it. [Vehement cries of "No, no, no."] The issue in this canvass is between Mr. WILLIAMSON and the humble citizen who now addresses you. [A VOICE—"We are going to vote for no Know-Nothing." Cheers.] Every vote given for Mr. WALBRIDGE is a vote given for the Know-Nothing and Republican candidate. [A VOICE—"That is so."] Every man who desires the election of the Know-Nothing and Republican candidate, Mr. WILLIAMSON, will vote either for WALBRIDGE or WILLIAMSON, as he may prefer; but every man who desires in his heart the success of the Democratic Party will vote for the regularly nominated candidate presented by the Democracy for your support. [Applause.] General WALBRIDGE has pledged himself to sustain the Republican Party in the next House of Representatives, and to vote for the Republican candidate for Speaker in the House, if he can receive the Republican vote of this district; and he has promised, in the same event, the support of his obedient friends for the coalition Know-Nothing and Republican County ticket for Sheriff, County Clerk, Coroner, and other County officers. In the German papers of to-day you will find the most authoritative and specific declarations, made by General WALBRIDGE's Republican friends, that the General is in entire harmony of opinion, and sentiment, and action, with the opponents of the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN. General WALBRIDGE has addressed many meetings in this district during the canvass. I ask you to look over all the speeches which he has made, and although they are copious in statistics, about tar, and cigars, and sugar—although they abound in the most admirable sentiments about everything in general and nothing in particular—although they resound with magniloquent phrases of admiration of the American Eagle, yet at no time and nowhere has he said one word from which you can derive a guarantee that he will stand by the Democratic Party, that he will stand by President BUCHANAN that he will be the representative of your convictions and your wishes in the Congress of the United States. ["Three cheers for James Buchanan."] And yet General WALBRIDGE claims your support, fellow Democrats, and upon two grounds. First, he says that Mr. SICKLES in 1856 promised him that he might run for Congress in 1858. Well, could a man run for Congress in this District who relinquished his residence in the State? [Cries of "No."] I think not. In 1856 General WALBRIDGE said to me in substance: "I have not been identified with the organization of the Democratic Party of this City and State—I know it, but I mean to be so; I have never been a member of a Ward Committee or of a General Committee. I have never been a delegate to a State Convention. I have had no identification with your politics, since I was in Congress, except to make a speech now and then; but I mean to have, and I appeal to you, Mr. SICKLES, to aid me in return for my withdrawal at this time, in my aspirations for a seat in the next Congress." He removed to Washington; his family resides there now. He never came to me, from that hour, until the last of September, 1858, just about the time that a nominee for Congress was to be chosen. I told him that, if my constituents desired to reëlect me, I would yield to their request, and would make the canvass of 1858; and that if he desired to run, it must be in some other District, and, in that case, I would cheerfully aid him in obtaining a nomination. [Applause.] Without consultation with me or my friends, and in disregard of every dictate of common sense, he announced himself, that very night, a stump candidate in this District, against the organization of the party, and in defiance of the Nominating Convention, thus putting it utterly beyond my power, or that of my friends, to assist him in obtaining a nomination in any other District. I was desirous of fulfilling every obligation, express or implied, that devolved upon me as an honorable man, but by his own folly, and his own reckless course, defying the organization of the party, refusing all consultation with my friends or myself, he put it entirely out of my power, and out of the power of the Democratic Party of any District, to gratify his wishes. If I had agreed to give General WALBRIDGE a dinner at the attractive table of our friend O'GRADY'S, and we had sat down to the table together, and he obstinately refused to eat, would it be my fault if he starved to death? [Applause and laughter.]

A VOICE—He ought to be starved to death any way. [Renewed applause.]

The case is precisely parallel. In the second place Mr. WALBRIDGE says that he supported regular nominations last year and I did not, and therefore that he is the representative of regular nominations now and I am not. I have already charged that Mr. WALBRIDGE himself last year solicited the nomination against Mayor WOOD, which Mr. TIEMANN obtained. I have challenged his denial of the accusation, for I have in my pocket now conclusive proof of its truth. I have the letters of Mr. SAMUEL F. BUTTERWORTH, the Superintendent of the Assay Office, and of Captain RYNDERS, the United States Marshal, fully indorsing all that I have said, and General WALBRIDGE will resign his military title and return to the obscurity of the ranks before he will venture to deny these gentlemen's statements. And yet, in the face of the hostility of Mr. WALBRIDGE to the Administration, you find FERNANDO WOOD, DANIEL S. DICKINSON and GIDEON J. TUCKER coming into this District, to which they do not belong, and with which they have never been identified, and, in order to gratify their personal animosity against me, ask you to desert the Democratic standard round which you rally, and assist them in electing a Know-Nothing Black Republican fusionist. [Applause.] These ornamental members of the Democratic Party go about your District assailing me, and endeavoring, by slander and by intrigue with the enemy, to defeat me. They say that I voted for and aided the passage of the Metropolitan Police bill. They know that the charge is false—false in every particular. The journal of the Senate is an undying witness that Mr. WOOD is false to you and false to himself when he makes that statement. [Applause.] But he is the last man to arraign me for disloyalty to the old Municipal Police. What did he do last year, after Mr. DRAPER had resigned the office of Commissioner, and when political parties in the Board of Police Commissioners were equally balanced, rendering it impossible for the Republican Commissioners to do anything in which the Democratic Commissioners did not concur? Mr. WOOD himself then proposed, and advocated, and voted for the appointment of two Black Republican Commissioners—SIMEON DRAPER and PELATIAH PERIT. [Applause.] Mr. PERIT was elected, and to his election is due entirely the preponderance which is now held by the Black Republican Commissioners in the Board of Police Commissioners; and this was done by Mr. WOOD after he had been nominated in Tammany Hall. [Applause.] He did more. He issued a proclamation to the people of New-York, subsequent to his nomination for Mayor, during what were called the "bread riots," in which he gave license to disorder and outrage, promulgating doctrines in utter disregard of the first principles of social order, and striking at the very foundation of good government. He said, not to the people, but to the famished, infuriated mob, help yourselves and never mind the laws of the land, which protect the property of the citizen; or the Constitution, which guarantees the rights of all.

A VOICE—I say, will you answer questions?

Mr. SICKLES—Yes, in a few moments. For these things, fellow-citizens, I arraign FERNANDO WOOD; for these things——

THE INTERROGATOR—Didn't you go back on FERNANDO WOOD? Will you deny it?

[Confusion, and cries of "Put him out!"]

Mr. SICKLES—No, you must not put him out; I desire to answer the question. Let this man alone, my friends; I will answer his question.

INTERROGATOR—If Mr. SICKLES answers fair, I will abide by it.

[Cries of "Put that man out!"]

Mr. SICKLES—No, you shall not put him out, I tell you; I want to answer his question, or the question of anybody else. I denounced FERNANDO WOOD when he proved recreant to the Democratic Party, and I denounced and defeated FERNANDO WOOD when he proved recreant to every obligation of honor to one who had saved him in his darkest hours of trial. [Loud applause, followed by some disorder, during which Mr. SICKLES' querist was ejected. Three cheers for Mr. SICKLES and three groans for Mr. WOOD terminated the episode.]

Mr. SICKLES resumed—Fellow-Democrats, FERNANDO WOOD himself is at liberty to come at any time where I am, and put any question to me he chooses, and if I am willing to assent to that, I will not shrink from any inquiry propounded by any representative he may send here. [Renewed cheers for SICKLES and groans for WOOD.] Mr. WOOD appeals to you to desert the Democratic standard and support Mr. WALBRIDGE, although he knows that the support of Mr. WALBRIDGE can only result in the loss of a Democratic member of Congress. In the same breath he professes to be a friend of the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN. His professions are false. Mr. WOOD, Mr. TUCKER and Mr. DICKINSON, who have come into this district to defeat me, are engaged also in an attempt to defeat the Democratic State ticket. They are as much opposed to Judge PARKER and the Democratic State ticket as they are to me. Has any one of them been heard any where on the stump in support of any friend of Mr. BUCHANAN or the State ticket, or any regular nominee for Congress in this canvass,—in this hour of greatest trial and need to the Democratic Party? No! What have these men done? They have come into this District, where it was possible to foment difficulties and distract and divide the Democracy, and they have labored like traitors in the camp to strike at the heart of the Administration and of the Democratic Party, in achieving the defeat of those whose success was dear to both. [Loud applause.] I accept the issue which they tender to me. I am willing to appeal to the people of my District to decide between them and myself. [Applause.] What complaint can Mr. DICKINSON present against me?

A VOICE—Because you went against Mr. SCHELL.

Yes, I did; because he did not do right. [Cries of "Bravo!" and cheers.] Mr. SCHELL has not proved loyal to the Democratic cause. He has not done justice to my District, and I have denounced him, and I will denounce him until he does justice to you and to all my District. [Cheers.] Mr. DICKINSON is against me because I will not sacrifice the interests of the Democratic Party of New-York to his personal aspirations. He is hostile to me because in 1855-6 I was the advocate of the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN—[cheers]—and because I believed the nomination of DANIEL S. DICKINSON would have been impossible and absurd. Why is Mr. TUCKER, the Secretary of State for New York, opposed to me? He has a good reason; he knows that I think he is much more a monkey than a man. [Laughter and cheers. A VOICE—"We'll cut his tail off."] Mr. TUCKER says he is identified with this District. How? In 1849 he came to me and asked me to introduce him to the leading Democrats of the Fifth Ward, where he resided, because, he said, he desired to participate in our politics. I did so, and introduced him to my friends HART, FRANCIS, BAKER, and others, and told them that I desired to encourage him and hoped they would bring him forward whenever they could. He was poor and friendless. In 1851 he came to me and sought employment. He told me that as a lawyer he could not get practice, that he was unable to maintain himself in his profession, and that he desired a position. I gave him a letter to my friend, JOHN C. WRIGHT, then comptroller of the State at Albany, and, upon my recommendation, Mr. WRIGHT gave him a clerkship at $1,000 a year. He quarreled with Mr. WRIGHT, and Mr. WRIGHT was forced to dismiss him. Still desiring to do what I could for him, I recommended him to Mr. CROSWELL, the editor of the *Argus*. Mr. CROSWELL took him into the *Argus* office, and he remained there for a year or two, until the *Argus* changed hands. In 1854, he came to New-York and became connected with the *Daily News*, a paper published by people pretending to be Democratic, but which is a disgrace to the Democratic Party and to the Press of the United States. [Cheers.] In 1855, Mr. TUCKER found me a candidate in this District for the State Senate. He saw that I was laboring to reunite the Democratic Party which had been divided into Hards and Softs in 1853, while I was absent in Europe. I told my "Hard" friends, for I had always been identified with them in former struggles, that I thought the Democratic Party of New-York ought to be reunited; that the issues upon which they had divided were lost and buried, and that they ought to reunite on the new issues which had arisen since their separation. These issues were opposition to Know-Nothingism, opposition to the Maine Liquor law, and support of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. I told them that it was in vain to hope, distracted and divided as the Democratic Party was in New-York, that we could present a candidate for the Presidency from New York; that we must ask Mr. DICKINSON and Mr. MARCY to postpone their aspirations, and leave to the future the recognition of the claims of our statesmen. I recommended that the Democratic Party of New-York should reunite upon the platform which I have indicated, and declared myself in favor of the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, as the candidate of the Democracy in the Presidential contest of 1856. [Loud cheers.] These recommendations and this desire proved obnoxious to Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. SCHELL and Mr. TUCKER, and they and others leagued together against me, and have ever since, with the aid of a more recent coalition with Mr. WOOD, endeavored by every effort, no matter how mean or infamous, to accomplish my overthrow, because I would not yield my convictions of what I thought was best for the Democratic Party and for the Republic, to their notions of what was most advantageous to them. [Applause.] Another word before I dismiss Mr. TUCKER. In 1855, I say, this gentleman, who is now in charge of the official pigeon-holes at Albany, was editor of the *Daily News*, and, desiring to defeat my election to the Senate, called me in his dirty, paltry newspaper a Free-soiler, when he knew that I had always been identified with the National Democracy. He called me, too, a Know-Nothing, although he knew that at every period of my career I had assailed every dogma of that party in whatever form presented. In company with my friends, Mr. WILEY and Mr. GRAHAM, I went to his office and said to him, "I ask you, Sir, to do me the simple justice to publish my address to the people of the District in accepting their nomination, so that your readers may know both sides of the question. I ask you upon what grounds do you call me a Free-Soiler or a Know-Nothing." His reply was, and my friends can bear testimony to it, "That is the best way to defeat you, and therefore I do it." I then said to him, in the presence of the gentlemen I have named and of his own men who were employed in his office, "Sir, I came here expecting to get justice from a gentleman, but find you a common libeler and a scoundrel, and you must never dare, while you live, to speak to me again." [Cheers, and "Groans for TUCKER."] And this is the so-called Democrat who comes down into our district to ask you, faithful and loyal Democrats, to desert your standard, and assist in the election of a Black Republican Know-Nothing candidate. [Cries of "It's no use."] Mr. WOOD comes before you a sour, disappointed, broken-down politician. He has held office. He has enjoyed the confidence of the people, and he has lost both. He is outside of Tammany Hall. He is outside of the State Convention. He is outside of the Democratic Party. And there let us leave him; there let him stay and rot. On the other hand, I will venture to say, and say it with pride, that the longer I have been in public life, the more proofs I have received of the confidence and regard of the good citizens of New-York. [Cheers.] In this respect, my career presents an agreeable contrast to that of FERNANDO WOOD. It is a dark fact in his history, and in the political history of New-York, that, after filling various public situations, FERNANDO WOOD descends from public life, having made his name forever synonymous with all that is degrading in official conduct. [Loud cheers.] Fellow-Democrats, I have no fears of the result of this contest. [Voices—"Nor me, either."] I have no fears for your fidelity to the Democratic cause. You have proved your loyalty to the Democracy of the City, of the State, and of the Union. You have proved it before and you will prove it again. ["Good."] Upon you, therefore, the lion-hearted Democracy of the First Ward, to which I have never appealed in vain, I now rely, as I did in '55 and '56, for justice and for vindication. Whatever my humble abilities could effect to advance your interests and to protect your rights, I submit to you I have done. I appeal to the records of the State Senate add of Congress. I invite the closest scrutiny into every vote I gave and every speech I made. I come before you now, as heretofore, the representative of the principles and platform of the Democratic Party. [Cheers.] Those who wish the success of the Democratic cause will honor me by their votes. Those who do not desire the success of the Democratic cause will do me equal honor by their opposition. [Vehement and long-continued cheering.]

The Westchester District—Meeting of the Anti-Lecompton Party.

SPEECHES OF THE HON. JOHN MCKEON, MR. T. B. MILLIKEN, AND THE HON. JOHN B. HASKIN.

A meeting of the citizens of Morrisania and vicinity assembled at Morrisania Hall on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination and indorsement of the Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN as the Anti-Lecompton and People's candidate for Congress. The meeting was organized by choosing WILLIAM CALDWELL, Esq., Chairman, and the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The Chairman stated briefly the objects of the meeting, and then introduced to the assemblage the Hon. JOHN MCKEON, who was received with three hearty cheers.

Mr. MCKEON said that it afforded him great pleasure to meet them upon that occasion, to ratify the nomination of an honest and fearless Representative. [Applause.] They had been addressed in another part of this county within twenty-four hours past, by JOHN VAN BUREN, a gentleman of some distinction in this State, who had presented himself to the electors of this District for the purpose of convincing them that they should reject JOHN B. HASKIN and select GOUV. KEMBLE for their Representative to Congress. Mr. VAN BUREN attempted to turn the issue from the acts and doings of the President of the United States to the prospects and wishes of Mr. SEWARD. Now, the real issue in question is not whether Mr. SEWARD is right or wrong, in his late speech at Rochester, but whether Mr. HASKIN was right or wrong in the course he pursued in Congress last Winter. In 1848 a party rose in this country whose object was to paralyze the energies of this Government upon the Slavery question between the North and the South; and one of the prominent leaders of that party was JOHN VAN BUREN, who said in his speeches then that Slavery was a curse and a blight upon the interests of the South and the whole country, and that it would not be longer submitted to by the people of the North. He (Mr. MCK.) was struggling with Mr. HASKIN at that time in behalf of CASS and BUTLER, and for the principle that the South had equal rights in the Territories of the United States, and that the people of the Territories should have the right to determine the question of Slavery for themselves, irrespective of the action of Congress. Where Mr. HASKIN stood in 1848 he stands to-day. And if the Democratic Party abandons that principle then he (Mr. MCK.) would abandon them. [Applause.] He had never been an extreme man in relation to the Slavery question. He was in Congress, was a Northern man, was nominated by the Democrats, and an attempt was made to break him down, by Southern gentlemen. The issue was presented that no person should be allowed to petition Congress upon the subject of Slavery. And when the Party as a Party went against the right of petition he (Mr. MCK.) had stood up in defence of it. [Applause.] Six years afterwards the position he had taken was sustained by the Democratic Party. In 1848 Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, a Democrat, introduced his proviso in relation to Slavery in the Territories acquired from Mexico. Against that he (Mr. MCK.) had voted, because it was unjust to the South, which had fought and paid for the territory, and had an equal right to it with the North. When the South demanded that he should go against the North in the right of petition, he disobeyed; when the North demanded that he should go against the South in regard to the Territories of the United States, he had again disobeyed. And when the President had turned his back upon the great principle of Democratic freedom, self-government, upon which he had been elected, Mr. HASKIN had refused to obey him, and the question for the electors of his district to decide was, whether their representative should be free and independent or the mere creature and tool of the President. JOHN VAN BUREN claims that the Democracy are the especial friends of the adopted citizens. Yet in this Lecompton Constitution, which the head of the Democratic Party endeavored to force through Congress, is a provision that no man shall be chosen Governor of Kansas who had not for twenty years been a citizen of the United States. General SHIELDS, that gallant Irishman [applause] who had been left for dead upon the battle-field in Mexico, with his breast pierced through and through with the balls of the enemy, who had been elevated twice to a seat in the Senate of the United States, once from Illinois and now from Minnesota, if he lived in Kansas could not, under the Lecompton Constitution, be chosen Governor there. Mr. HASKIN is assailed because he refused to do the will of the President. Mr. HASKIN is your representative, not the servant of the President. Who is Mr. BUCHANAN? I remember when I was in Congress more than twenty years ago that I remarked to one of the Cabinet of JACKSON that I thought Mr. BUCHANAN would be a proper man to lead the Democratic Party. I shall never forget the reply of the old man: "No, Sir. Mr. MCKEON, he will not do; he was born a Federalist, and if he should be elected President of the United States, and two roads were shown to him, he would be sure to take the wrong one." [Applause.] Mr. BUCHANAN has shown himself true to his old Federal instincts, what I am struggling for now is to cut the Democratic Party loose from him. If the Democratic Party does not let him go, he will drag it down into the abyss as sure as we live. We must choose one of two things; either to let Mr. BUCHANAN sink, or let the Democratic Party sink. ["Let him sink."] Let him sink! He has sunk so low that the trump of the resurrection will not wake him. Put him down! He is down already. Laughter.] What we want is to prevent him from getting up. All we ask is that he will not trouble the Democratic Party any longer, but look to his office-holders for support, and them alone. And I believe that if you will take out these office-holders and the office-seekers, there will be no Democratic Party for Mr. BUCHANAN to depend upon. The expenditures of the Administration are now $100,000,000 a year, though Mr. BUCHANAN had in Congress abused TYLER for spending thirty-one millions a year. There was something inspiriting in the thought that Mr. HASKIN had stood up in the House of Representatives, and set at defiance the President of the United States, with his $100,000,000 of patronage, with his power and money, and boldly stood forth in defence of the principle of popular sovereignty and self-government, and in accordance with the pledges he had made to his constituents. Under the Constitution the President is in reality less powerful than the representative. After all, the true power of the Government is in the Senate and the House of Representatives. But if the principles for which Mr. BUCHANAN is contending are carried out, he will make himself the head of a consolidated empire, with hundreds of millions of dollars of patronage, than which no tyranny would be more terrible. He would have 40,000 or 50,000 postmasters and all the officers of customs, and it would not be long before the army and the navy would force us to submit to BUCHANAN or some one like him, as the French do to NAPOLEON.

I have a great respect for office-holders, for I have been one myself. [Applause and laughter.] But when the President attempted to interfere with me, I told him he and his office might go to the—mischief, [laughter,] for I would not obey him. As I have never had an opportunity of telling the whole story before, I will tell it now. When I was contending against the late Mayor of New-York, whom I considered an improper man for the place, about 6 o'clock in the evening, when I was under promise to speak at a public meeting, I received a telegraphic dispatch from Mr. SCHELL, who was then in Washington, that "After due deliberations with our friends here, I suggest that you take no part in the meeting to-night." I felt indignant that Mr. SCHELL, the Collector of this port, who was my peer, but not my superior in office, should attempt to dictate to me. If they were the wishes of the President that he was conveying to me, the President should himself have conveyed them to me. All that I regret was that it was not a message from the President to me, desiring or suggesting that I should not speak, for I would, in the spirit of an American freeman, have trampled it under foot in the presence of the assembled thousands whom I addressed that night. [Vociferous applause.] As it was, I put it in my pocket, and went to the meeting fully convinced that I was carrying my official death-warrant, as an office-holder under Mr. BUCHANAN. I mounted up to the guillotine and he cut off my official head. [Applause.] He only aroused me to tell him some truths he needed very much to hear. [Applause.] As long as I live no man shall own me. My own conscience is my own. [Applause.] JOHN VAN BUREN says that the Democracy—the Buchanan Democracy—will carry this State in this election. He said in 1848 that his father would be elected President, and yet he was the only candidate for that high office since the formation of the government who has failed to get a single electoral vote. [Applause.] I do not mean to prophesy concerning this election. But, in the almanac way, "about this time look out for storms." [Laughter and applause.] If it is not found out by next Wednesday morning that a hurricane has swept over this State, then I shall be very much mistaken. [Renewed laughter.] I will say in regard to Congress, for the particular benefit of Mr. BUCHANAN, that I shall be very much mistaken if he gets five members in this State. As for the City of New-York, we are in a very rebellious state there, and no doubt Mr. BUCHANAN thinks it is a great pity that he cannot order the troops from Governor's Island to put us down. New-York City is indeed in an awful condition for Mr. BUCHANAN. [Continued laughter and applause.] After some further remarks, contrasting Mr. BUCHANAN'S timidity with the courage of Gen. JACKSON, Mr. MCKEON concluded by saying that there was something encouraging in going up to the support of one who, whether right or wrong, is honest and capable. I ask you to stand by Mr. HASKIN in this struggle. It will be to the glory of this District to return him to Congress, thereby evincing your determination to sustain right and justice and thereby secure liberty to every individual in this County and the permanency of the institutions under which we live. [Applause and cheers.]

Mr. W. T. B. MILLIKEN addressed the meeting at some length. He announced himself as a Republican, but he united cordially in the support of the Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, for he had shown himself true to the cause of truth and justice, and such was the man he wanted to represent him in Congress. He instituted a comparison between the two candidates for Congress in that district. Mr. M. was frequently interrupted during his eloquent remarks by loud and enthusiastic applause and cheers.

THE HON. JOHN B. HASKIN'S SPEECH.

Mr. HASKIN came forward in response to loud and repeated calls of "HASKIN," "HASKIN," and was received with hearty cheers and applause.

He said: On the 22d of June last, within this hall, I commenced my campaign in this district to be returned to Congress; and the cheering greeting which the friends of my early life and the companions of my manhood's prime gave me upon that occasion, inspired me with the hope that I should receive the approval of the intelligent electors of this district on the 2d of November next. I have thrown my banner to the breeze in this district, as the Independent Democratic candidate for Congress, asking the people, by their verdict on the day of election, to approve or condemn my course in the House of Representatives at the last session. As you approve or condemn my course, so do you determine the independence of the legislative department of the Government from the tyranny of the Executive. [Applause.] In 1856, in the Convention which conferred the honor of a nomination, and in every meeting that I attended during that campaign, I proclaimed that the Democratic party was neither a Pro-Slavery nor an Anti-Slavery party, but the constitutional party of our common country, recognizing the rights of the people of the South as well as of the North, of the East and of the West. [Applause.] I also stated that as a Northern man I would like to see Kansas admitted as a free State, and I would not vote for her admission unless, after full and fair submission, the Constitution she should present, should have received the approval of a majority of the people of Kansas, recognizing the right, however, of the people of Kansas, as well as of other Territories, when they come to form a State Government, to regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way. I was elected upon these principles, the same as those upon which Mr. BUCHANAN was brought into power. When I took the oath of office, I regarded myself as the representative, not merely of the party who had voted for me, but of every citizen in this District, whether Democrat, Republican or American. So viewing my duty, and fully appreciating the sentiment common to this entire District in favor of human liberty, when Mr. BUCHANAN asked the representatives of the people to admit Kansas under a Constitution which I was satisfied her people repudiated, I determined that I had the right to look into and behind that Constitution, in order to ascertain whether it embodied the will of the majority of the people of Kansas; and, therefore, I gave the casting vote—the proudest vote of my life—for the investigation of the frauds which I believed had been committed in Kansas in regard to that Constitution, and which, it has fully appeared since, had been committed—a vote the memory of which, whether I am sustained or defeated, will ever be a proud legacy to my children. [Applause.] By that and my subsequent votes against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, Kansas has been preserved from the outrage which was sought to be forced upon her by JAMES BUCHANAN, the President whom I supported upon the doctrines he himself had proclaimed, in favor of popular sovereignty and the right of the people to self-government. [Applause.] I went to Congress with no particular prejudices against the peculiar institutions of the South, although, as a Northern man, in favor of freedom; still, I was determined to vote for the admission of Kansas under any Constitution, whether in favor of Slavery or Freedom, could I be satisfied that it had, after full and fair submission, received the approval of the majority of her people, though a majority of but one. And having been honest myself in the campaign of 1856

EUROPE.

ADVICES TWO DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE BORUSSIA.

The Imbroglio Between France and Portugal.

The Massacre of the French and English Consuls in Morocco.

Cotton and Breadstuffs Firm—Money Without Change.

The screw-steamship *Borussia*, Captain TRAUTMANN, of the Hamburgh Line, from Southampton on Monday, the 18th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

Her intelligence is two days later.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 17th.

The Queen of England was still at Balmoral.

The affairs of Mr. JOHN CARMICHAEL, of Liverpool, whose failure in the Central American trade has excited extended interest, were before the Court of Bankruptcy in that town.

The shares of the Atlantic Telegraph had experienced a further decline, being held on the evening of the 16th at £300@£350.

The prospectus of a new West End Hotel, on joint stock principles, is circulated in the London money market. The *Times* reprobates the plan, alleging that the "general desire is for establishments on the admirable scale, as regards charges and management, of those of the American cities."

The journey of Prince NAPOLEON to Algeria is adjourned until March next.

According to returns in the *Moniteur* the French revenue receipts for the first nine months of the present year have exceeded those of the corresponding period of 1857 by £1,244,000. The chief increase has been with duties on sugar.

The Viscount DA PAIVA, Minister of Portugal at Court, left Paris on the 14th for Nantes, where he was to embark for Lisbon. "Matters still look well towards a friendly arrangement," says the correspondent of the *Times*, "but nothing decisive will be done until M. DA PAIVA's arrival in Portugal. The Marquis DE LISLE, French Minister at that Court, receives instructions by M. DE PIENNE, who left L'Orient yesterday in the *Coligny*, also for Lisbon, to come to an understanding with M. DE PAIVA on the whole affair.- M. DE PIENNE is second Secretary of the French Legation in Portugal, and returns to his post, after leave of absence. The instructions do not, I believe, contain the *ultimatum* intended some days ago to be sent; and I am glad to say that there now appears, on both sides, a desire for an amicable solution of the difficulty. By the French Government no step will be taken until an answer be received from Lisbon. The Chevalier DANTAS, First Secretary of the Portuguese Legation, will act as *Chargé d'Affaires* during M. DA PAIVA's absence."

A dispatch, dated at Lisbon on the 15th, appears in the Paris papers. It states that the French frigates *Austerlitz* and the *Donerwerth* were still in the Tagus; and that the English line-of-battle ship *Victory*, of 101 guns, and the English steam corvette *Raccoon*, of 22 guns, had just arrived.

It is reported, from Lisbon, that the Portuguese Chambers had been closed.

The journal *Openiano* states that the Tribunal are occupied with the affairs relative to the seizure of the *Charles et Georges*.

The last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* makes the following remarks in allusion to the same business:

"If the commerce in hired laborers takes a more considerable development, who can say that it will not exercise an analogous influence among the African chiefs and Sultans? It is this consequence, unfortunately too probable, which alarms us in the system adopted since 1852. We think that the public mind ought to be reassured on the point. We should desire an inquiry, in order to know the importance of the operations to which the system of the engagements has given rise since 1852. We should desire that the mode of carrying on this commerce, and the results which it may have produced in Africa and in our Colonies, were studied and exposed with a vigilant and equitable impartiality. Philanthropy, we know, is not in fashion at the present day; but we should not object to a little ridicule, provided we throw light on a matter which interests mankind, and which cannot remain indifferent to the generosity and honor of our nation. Moreover, the frightful accident of the *Regina Cœli* and the capture of the *Charles et Georges* are warnings more eloquent than any instances of ours, and we do not doubt of their being felt and understood."

Forty thousand pounds had been taken from the Bank of England on the 19th of October for Lisbon, perhaps in connection with the new Portuguese bonds to be put on the market for railway purposes.

M. MON, Embassador of Spain to the Court of the Tuileries, left Madrid Oct. 14.

The Madrid *Gazette*, of the 12th, contains an account of the reception by the Queen of the Marquis DE TURGOT, Ex-French Embassador, to present his letters of recall.

The Prince of the Asturias is again convalescent. The daughter of the Duke of MONTPENSIER is seriously ill.

A Royal decree in the Madrid *Gazette* enacts that all steamers plying regularly between the ports of the Isle of Cuba and any of the ports of the United States of North America are to enjoy the same privileges as the English Royal Mail steamers, with liberty to carry six tons of merchandise without paying lighthouse duties for them. It is believed, it appears, that this decree will tend to diminish the continual misunderstandings which have prevailed between the captains of American vessels and the Cuban Custom-house authorities, and which have created considerable ill-feeling. Another decree authorizes the construction of an aqueduct in Cuba, to convey water from the Vento springs to the town of Havana.

The Bank of Bavaria has raised its rate of discount to 5 per cent., the Bank of Prussia to 5, the Bank of Leipsic to 6, and the Bank of Nassau to 4½. These movements are chiefly due to the restrictions in the discount market at Vienna, pending the return to specie payments; but money at this period of the year is always in demand in Germany for the vintage and other purposes.

A letter from Milan informs the *Times* that the statement published in the French papers of a coolness having arisen between the Archduke MAXIMILIAN and the Government at Vienna is erroneous.

The last dispatches received by the French Government from Algiers announce that the empire of Morocco is in a state of great disorganization and anarchy.

The news of the massacre at Tetuan is, unfortunately, confirmed. M. NAHON, the French Vice-Consul, and the Vice-Consul of England, have been massacred by the populace. This event took place at the commencement of October. The first accounts announced that the two persons assassinated were the French and Spanish Vice-Consuls, but a later dispatch corrects this account and says it was the English and not the Spanish agent who has fallen. The Paris *Presse*, in mentioning the above melancholy affair, affirms that the English Vice-Consul escaped, and that it is the French and Spanish agents, as at first stated, who have been the victims.

The French Vice-Consul at Tetuan, who was murdered, acted under the direction of the Consul-General of Tangier. There is likewise a French Consul at Mogador, and one at Rabat. There is a French Consular Agent at Casablanca, and another at Safiy.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE has received a visit from the Ministers of the Porte, and has himself visited the Sheik-ul-Islam. The conference on the subject of the frontiers of Montenegro has been adjourned for a week in consequence of the indisposition of the Austrian representative. Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE is expected at Athens about the 23d inst.

The Porte had suppressed a number of Government offices, and had resolved to reduce the staff of the army. The pay of the troops is generally in arrear.

Two new battalions had been sent as a reinforcement to Candia, where the fermentation in the minds of the people was on the increase.

The France-Portuguese Difficulty.

From the London Times, Oct. 18.

Whatever be the result of the difference which has arisen between France and Portugal there are in it many things on which the mind of a well-wisher to the general peace of Europe, and to the great interests of humanity at large, must rest with little satisfaction. The circumstances appear very simple, and, indeed, on the facts there is very little dispute. A French vessel, the *Charles et Georges*, is found by the Portuguese authorities of Mozambique on a part of the coast interdicted to the approach of foreigners, because an approach to it in that particular point is regarded by the Portuguese Government as almost conclusive evidence of an attempt to carry on the Slave-trade. On board the ship were 110 negroes and a delegate of the French Government. The delegate and captain stated to the Portuguese authorities that the men were there by their own free consent, having engaged themselves to go as laborers to the island of Réunion, that the negroes had regular passports from the authorities at Mozambique, and that the vessel was lying off the interdicted portion of the coast for the purpose of obtaining a surgeon. To this it was answered by the Portuguese, that a surgeon was to be found at Mozambique, and was not to be found on that part of the coast. The negroes were examined, and declared one and all that they were carried off against their will and not in virtue of any agreement, and the passports spoken of turned out to be documents furnished by a native chief, who probably was the person from whom the negroes were obtained. Under these circumstances the vessel was seized as a slaver and sent to Lisbon for adjudication. On hearing of this the French Government have sent two men-of-war to the Tagus to wake with the thunder of their gun the echoes of the Rock of Lisbon, have peremptorily demanded the surrender of the *Charles et Georges* within forty-eight hours, have given orders to the fleet at Toulon to hold itself in readiness to sail, and twice verbally refused the offer of the Portuguese Government to submit the matter to the arbitration of a third Power. The latest accounts hold out a hope, indeed, that a friendly arrangement may be expected, but matters are still in an uncertain state. The ground on which the French Government is understood to rely is that the presence of a French delegate on board the ship necessarily implied such absolute innocence of any design of Slave-trading that the Portuguese Government was bound to be satisfied with it at once, and to inquire no further, and that compared with this conclusive proof all matters of suspicion or irregularity become absolutely insignificant, and ought to be thrown aside as of no account whatever.

To us the mere merits of this controversy, assuming the facts to be correctly stated above, appear to present no difficulty whatever. We know not what proof can be required of an offence of this kind if the facts which we have just alleged are not to be held sufficient. The vessel was found in flagrant delict, with the negroes actually on board her, and they stated, when examined, that they were there, not by their own free will, but under the compulsion of superior force. If it be said that the captain and delegate were deceived in the matter and believed these people to have gone on board voluntarily in pursuance of an agreement to labor in the colony of Réunion which they fully understood, we may ask why the ship was taken to an unusual and interdicted station, why an utterly absurd reason was given for her going there, and why false statements were made with regard to passports from the Portuguese authorities at Mozambique? These things showed not only that the French captain and delegate were doing wrong, but that they knew it, and, coupled with the fact that they had a hundred and ten negroes on board, made out as complete a case as the nature of the transaction could possibly admit. To all this the French had nothing to oppose except a conclusive presumption invented by themselves, that it is absolutely impossible for a delegate of the French Government to lend himself to a Slave-trading transaction; and that, therefore, such a transaction must be assumed to be impossible whatever evidence there be to the contrary. We are not aware that the law of nations recognizes as one of its principles the absolute impeccability and incorruptability of the agent of a foreign Government, or considers that Government to be entitled, by placing a delegate on board a ship bearing its flag, to give that ship a license to violate with impunity the obligations of treaties and the police regulations of a friendly State. *We, therefore feel no difficulty in concluding that on the merits of the question the great Power is entirely in the wrong, and the little one is entirety in the right.* This, however, is but a very small part of the matter. Let us assume France to have been as clearly right as she was manifestly wrong. Surely, in order to enforce that right, she should have uttered no menaces and employed no measures which she would not have used to Russia, to England, or to the United States of America. If France believed herself to be in the right, in what respect could her dignity suffer if, instead of the intolerable pretension to be judge in her own cause, she had shown herself ready to abide by the impartial decision of a neutral power? If she knew she was wrong, no doubt the course adopted is explicable enough; but it is not the less an invasion of that equality which the public law of modern Europe attributes to all sovereign States, and an infraction of that declaration of the Paris Congress which binds the great Powers to have recourse to the intervention of an impartial arbitrator before appealing to arms.

No doubt it is exceedingly convenient for nations as well as individuals to decide their own causes in their own favor, but the time will often come when the inexpediency of this one-sided method of adjudication is made manifest even to those who are most inclined to have recourse to it. The doctrine that justice is only for equals, but that between superior and inferior relations are to be regulated by their relative powers alone, finds no acceptance in the code of modern Europe, and any Power that succeeds in introducing it will have shaken to their foundations those doctrines upon which alone a general peace can be permanently maintained. We cannot but regard it as unfortunate that infractions, real or supposed, of the international law of Europe with regard to the Slave-trade should so frequently form the occasion of differences to which France is a party. We might have hoped that a nation which claims, not unreasonably, a foremost place in directing the march of civilization, would, even if she had been subjected to a slight amount of unmerited annoyance and vexation by the honest efforts of other countries to put a complete end to the Slave-trade, have considered the excellent end in view as a complete excuse for any irregularity in the means taken to attain it, and would have always been satisfied with proof that the dispute arose from endeavors made in good faith to put down this abominable trade. Unhappily, the exact contrary seems to be the case, and *nothing excites the indignation of the department over which* Count WALEWSKI *presides so much as an honest and unselfish attempt to avert the most hideous cruelty that even the thirst of gain itself ever prompted or defended.*

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The demand for COTTON, to-day, has been to a moderate extent, and the sales do not exceed 7,000 bales, 1,000 on speculation and for export. Prices steadily maintained.

LIVERPOOL CORN AND BREADSUFFS MARKET.

The Grain trade is represented by firmness in price and fair demand for the daily large consumption of Breadstuffs.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 16.—The English Funds remain without any important variation. Consols for money, 98¾@⅞. For the 10th November, 98⅛@⅝.

London Produce and Provision markets unchanged.

Burning of the Steamboat Ben. Franklin—Loss About $250,000.

From the N. O. Crescent, of Oct. 23.

Captain CLARKE and several other officers of the burnt boat *Ben. Franklin*, reached this city last evening. To the courtesy of the captain we are indebted for the following particulars of the disaster:

At 3 o'clock on Thursday morning, when the boat was approaching Ashton, about ninety miles below Vicksburg, smoke was discovered issuing from the hold, through the pump-holes, aft the boilers. The boat was at once rounded to and landed, and every effort made to extinguish the fire below. Steam from the boilers was turned into the hold; and, the fire-pumps being manned, water was freely applied by hose through the forward part of the boat, holes being cut in the deck for the purpose. At one time it was thought the fire had been got under; but this proving to be a mistake, and the fire more unmanageable than ever, after two or three hours' combat with it, Capt. CLARKE determined to save as much of the boat and cargo as possible, by the last resort of scuttling. The boat was scuttled; but it failed to save her. At about 7 o'clock, the fire broke through the deck in flames, and in the shortest possible space of time the boat was burned to the water's edge, with the whole of her cargo, consisting of 3,038 bales of cotton, and 25 or 30 tons of bacon and other freight.

The boat was landed so soon after the discovery of the smoke from the hold that nothing was lost except the boat and cargo. The crew and passengers numbered 200 altogether, and all got ashore with their baggage and everything. Quite a number of ladies were on board, and among the gentlemen was Senator SLIDELL. All the boat's books and papers were saved. The manifest had not been made out; but from the bills of lading, &c., which Captain CLARK brought down with him, the manifest will be made out and submitted to the public to-day. The United States mails were put on board the *Princess*, which boat will get down to-morrow.

The origin of the fire could not be accounted for by any of the officers of the boat. Her cotton was piled on the guards to the hurricane deck, stowed away abaft the boilers, and a portion of it in the hold. It was from the cotton in the hold that the fire started. The hatches were last open at 7 o'clock the previous evening; and the only lights ever used in the hold, and used there then, were glass lanterns. No torches were used at any landing during the night, the moon giving all the light that was necessary. The origin of the fire was, therefore, and is, a perfect mystery.

The *Ben Franklin* was worth about $70,000, and her cargo worth about $180,000 or $190,000.

Cotton Culture in Utah a Failure.

Utah Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

Since the year 1855 several efforts have been made to introduce the culture of cotton in this Territory, the first at Fort Clara, on the Santa Clara River, upwards of 300 miles south of the Great Salt Lake City, but the result was not satisfactory. The present year, at the same place, more than twenty acres have been planted, one-half or two-thirds of which is a failure. The cause is attributed to the lack of water, bad seed, and mineral in the soil. Other settlements have been formed on the Rio Virgin, where there have been planted this year about 400 acres, only 130 of which is considered a fair stand. At this colony the salt, saleratus, and other minerals have been very destructive. This information is from one of the officers of the Deseret Agricultural Society, and the cotton culture, so far, in Utah, may be set down as a failure. In this connection I will state that the annual Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, for this Territory, commences next Monday, Oct. 4, in this city, which will prove an interesting feature, and from which I expect to glean some interesting items connected with the growth and progress of this Territory

DONATI'S COMET SEEN THROUGH DONATI'S TELESCOPE.—The Florence correspondent of the Newark *Daily* says: "I saw the Comet a few evenings ago through the telescope of DONATI, its discoverer; but the effect was not good. Signor DONATI estimates its period around the sun at about 30 years. 'Why, then,' I asked 'has it not been known and registered?' 'Because,' he replied, 'it may have been obscured by unfavorable seasons; for if it should return in the Winter it would not be seen.' Other observers conjecture it to be a comet of sixty years ago, but without hazarding a positive opinion. If it should prove so, of course our townsman would lose the credit of discovery, and the Comet its name. Its velocity is so great, said he, that a planet like ours in its course would be involved in its nucleus in about five minutes. What a hurricane that would be! Imagine a wind sweeping across our entire earth in five minutes."

THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

Close of the National Agricultural Fair at Richmond, Virginia.

Gen. Caleb Cushing on the Annexation of Mexico.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Oct. 28, 1858.

The number at the Fair ground to day was, if anything, greater than on yesterday. The fact that the Hon. CALEB CUSHING was to speak, as announced on the first day, brought thousands to the scene who took no interest in the Fair. I have no doubt that many had deferred their departure from here until after the delivery of this address, so great seemed to be the fame of Gen. CUSHING among the Virginians, and the desire to hear him.

Since the first day but little interest seems to be attached to the exhibition. From being an agricultural show it has become a ladies' show, for it is in reference to them that the principal interest now exists. And as if conscious of this, they give the fullest opportunity to be seen to advantage, selecting the most exalted and prominent positions on the several tiers of seats which line the fence dividing the Fair ground and horse track. They seem to disregard the inconvenience of the dust in their overweening desire to show, and this they do to advantage.

Lord and Lady NAPIER arrived yesterday evening and were on the ground during the day. They were "the observed of all observers." In short they attracted much more observation than any feature of the exhibition, while they themselves seemed to take a warm interest in the scene. They were much interested in the cavalcade of horses which took place at 11 o'clock, and his Lordship spent the greater portion of his time in inspecting the various classes of these animals on exhibition. The cavalcade was magnificent. It included a series of horses and buggies yoked two in hand, sulkeys with trotters and blooded and trotting stallions innumerable. The cavalcade covered the whole range of the track, and there was a large number of inferior class horses that could not be accommodated. These, however, were displayed to advantage in the spacious area within the track. After the cavalcade was over there was a test of trotters which excited a great deal of interest. The performances were admirable—equal, according to the testimony of some good judges present, to any which they had heretofore witnessed.

But little of interest transpired on the Fair ground to-day. I am informed that the gold medal for the best piece of machinery was awarded to the proprietor of the Eagle Foundry, of this City, a Mr. RHAM. The competition, I believe, was entirely confined to Richmond, owing to the great inconvenience of transporting heavy machinery from distant points. The contributions from abroad are made up chiefly of agricultural implements and horses. In these the North is fairly represented; and in the matter of premiums, I imagine they will have their full share.

Owing to the general anxiety to hear Mr. CUSHING's address, it was deemed expedient to select some place in the open air, the large tent usually allotted for the speaking being incapable of accommodating the number who had assembled to hear him. Accordingly, a spot on the horse track was chosen, and a platform erected there for the speaker. It was the point where the largest number usually assembled, being near the dividing line of the Fair ground and horse track. There were several seats convenient, which were principally reserved for ladies; and no doubt this consideration, too, influenced the selection of that locality.

At 12 o'clock Mr. CUSHING ascended the platform accompanied by JAS. LYONS, Esq., and Gen. TILGHMAN, President of the United States Agricultural Society. The rush to the scene was immense upon his making his appearance, each one being anxious to secure a place near the platform. The whole assembly at the Fair ground was, in fact, concentrated at this point, every other feature of interest in the surrounding scene being forgotten or disregarded in the desire to hear the address. After a few brief introductory remarks by Gen. TILGHMAN, in which he reviewed the public services of Mr. CUSHING, Mr. C. advanced to the front of the platform and proceeded with his address. He occupied nearly two hours in its delivery, during which time not a whisper could be heard escape from the lips of any in the immense assemblage, so earnest was the desire to preserve order and hear every word of the address. It was the most orderly crowd of such magnitude I have ever beheld. The address maintained the high reputation of its author, and was very warmly applauded at different stages.

A splendid ball comes off at the Exchange Hotel to-night, and it is intimated that a banquet will be given before the close of the Fair. All that has been said of the hospitality of Virginia I have fully realized. To strangers the people are particularly courteous and generously hospitable. They seem to derive great pleasure in contributing to the comfort and pleasure of those who visit them upon any public occasion of this sort. There was a report that the President would visit Richmond during the Fair, but there seems little probability of his doing so.

GEN. CUSHING'S VIEWS IN REGARD TO THE EXTENSION OF OUR TERRITORY AND THE FUTURE OF MEXICO.

The following is the concluding portion of Gen. CUSHING's address:

Unhappy Mexico! The initial step of her national independence was not like ours, a Congress of the colonies deliberately pronouncing and preparing to maintain it, but a tumultuary uprising of Indians warring on white men. Such was the revolutionary *Grito* of Dolores, under the auspices of the Priest HIDALGO. The second step, that of the Priest MORELOS, was no better; for this, also, was but another tumultuary insurrection of Indians. The third step, ITURBIDE's plan of Iguala, professed to give equality to the two races, European and Indian; but that, of course, did not satisfy the latter. Since then, forty years of revolution and of domestic or foreign war have elapsed, with gradual expulsion or extinction of the white race, and now, from end to end of the land, while the silllily pretentious party cries of Liberal, Constitutional, Federal, Central, Pure, and what not, are the watchwords of contending factions, efficient alike only to waste their common country—that country, a plague-spot of social war all over, is fast losing all the attributes of a civilized State, and relapsing into aboriginal barbarism. Those of the departments nearest to the United States are already half-depopulated by the incursions of the nomad savages; the more central and populous departments are overrun by red *guerrilleros* and robbers, their plantations ravaged, their cities worse off than if sacked by foreign foes, and their white men cowering in presence of the omens of coming disaster, while the extreme southern departments are already at the mercy of their resident *Pueblo* and *Sierra* Indians.

As to our intervention to stay this surging deluge of calamity, it is *a question of amicable international negotiation, not of unconstitutional intermeddling with affairs not rightfully concerning us;* it is not a question of the conquest of a neighboring people, but of their salvation; it is not a question of hostilities, but of commercial union and protective alliance.

When America had been discovered by Europe, it was not the voice of the Pope, but the voice of God, which gave to them the New World to occupy, to Christianize, and to civilize. And so the will of God seems by evident signs and portents to intervene as a nation for the salvation of the people of Mexico.

We requently hear of the American policy of excluding Europeans from America. I think that much of what is said on that subject is somewhat vaguely said, since they who say it seem not to remember that all along our Northern frontier there is a British America on the one sea, and a British Columbia on the other; and that while we are absorbed in the discussion of metaphysical subtleties, England is, with our aid, attaching those colonies more closely to herself by an oceanic telegraph, and to one another by a continental railway, so that, not ours, as it ought to be, but hers, shall be the line of communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Let that pass. British America, after all, has her own republican future, plain and assured before her. I assume that *our predestined line of expansion, now at least, is to the West and to the South.* If Cuba lies in the path of that destiny, so much the better; but that Mexico must and does, I religiously believe; and I would have it so, not in the sense of animosity, but of friendship—not by the act of *frivolous, irresponsible, mischievous, private invaders, but by the deliberate, efficacious, and official* action of the Government of the United States.

If any thoughtful person can test this—if, apart from the question of expediency, they doubt its rightfulness, and therefore oppose the continuation of the advancement of the United States—let them tell me by what argument they justify the beginnings of that advancement and its progress thus far—nay, let them tell me by what rule of right we stand anywhere in America. Where is Powhatan? Where is Massasoit? Is not the occupation of any portion of the earth by those competent to hold and till it a providential law of national life? Can you say to the tide that it ought not to flow, or the rains to fall? I reply, it *must*. And so it is with well-constituted, and therefore progressive and expansive, nations. They cannot help advancing; it is the condition of their existence.

When, in a celebrated State paper of the last Administration, three eminent statesmen alluded to this law of natural life as applicable, in assigned contingencies, to the relation of the United States to Cuba, the suggestion was reprobated, in some quarters, as a political heresy. Was it so? Did not WASHINGTON himself, reserved as he was usually in speech of such matters, express the same idea, in one of his letters to LEE, anticipating, twenty years beforehand, the acquisition of Louisiana? "Whenever the new States," said he, "become so populous and so extended to the westward as really to need it, there will be no power which can deprive them of the use of the Mississippi." I pray you to weigh well these words—to penetrate into their inner thought—and then decide, if you can, at what point on the continent of North America they cease to have significance.

The United States are already most beneficently as well as gloriously involved within the fortunes of Mexico. What waste wilderness of undiscovered wealth, prosperity and happiness were not Texas and California before their association with us. Nay, the presence even of the armies of the United States in Mexico was a benefit to her rather than a prejudice; never before nor since did the material interests of the Mexican Republic better flourish; never before or since did she enjoy more of substantial peace or security of persons or property; never elsewhere was a conquered country so favored and so treated as the friend and ally, instead of the prey, of the conqueror. When ZACHARY TAYLOR, that illustrious son of Virginia, led the victorious eagles of the Union from Palo Alto to Resaca, and from Monterey to Buena Vista; when that other illustrious son of Virginia, WINFIELD SCOTT, led the same victorious eagles from Vera Cruz to Cerro Gordo, and from Puebla to Cherubusco and Chapultepec, and at length planted the banner of the Union on the site of the old Teocalli of the Aztecs: as they severally marched onward from triumph to triumph they vanquished hostile armies, in fair encounter, of course, but they respected the persons and property of the people of the country as carefully as if it had been their own; and they occupied the territory of Mexico, its cities and its hamlets, as peaceful governors, not as hostile masters. And if you, the men of Virginia, who, as I right well know, furnished to that war the most numerous and best-appointed of all the many regiments of volunteers that served in it, did not have the good fortune to participate in its glorious battles, it was honor enough for you to have been the birth-place of the mother of its great commanders, TAYLOR and SCOTT. They, I say, occupied in the spirit of friends rather than of enemies; and the Federal Government of that day, JAMES K. POLK its President, JAMES BUCHANAN and WILLIAM L. MARCY its Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of War, manifested, in the conduct and conclusion of the war, the most noble forbearance towards Mexico, the most considerate generosity—as, indeed, in less critical emergencies, have other administrators of the Federal Government. I reiterate, then, that the sum of our national action respecting Mexico has been conceived beneficently and so conducted. And I assert, what I believe to be true, the double proposition—first, that the people of the United States desire, expect, and intend, sooner or later, to interpose in Mexico; and secondly, that the interposition will be in good will towards her, and with conviction of the common utility of such intervention, as well to Mexico as to the United States.

And who shall gainsay us when that day arrives? Spain? I trow not. Suffice it for her if she have no other or earlier cause of quarrel with the United States, France? We do not call her to account for the progress of her authority in Algeria; nay, we applaud what she is doing there, as in the common interest of civilization; and we, should not be sorry to see her, or Spain, do for the Sheriff of Morocco and Fez, and the bigots of barbarism he rules, what she has done for Algiers. As little right or cause would she have to complain, and as much to approve, if we should interpose for the redemption of Mexico. England? I think we have no reason to expect—I will not say to apprehend—any jealousy on the part of England. She discerns now, in the retrospect, what she did not see clearly in the prospect, that, whilst her mission is in Asia, ours is in America. To her, the termination of her attempt to hold us in subjection was the real commencement of the conquest of India. The Moiras and the Cornwallises, who conquered it for her, learned the lessons of victory at the hands of one by whom it was honor enough to be defeated, and even so taught—namely, GEORGE WASHINGTON, of Virginia. England wisely resolves no longer to dispute with us the supremacy of influence in America.

Sir, [addressing GOV. WISE,] to you, who now occupy and adorn the executive chair of the Commonwealth of Virginia, let me say there was a time—now more than twenty years agone, in the days of our youth, in that old deserted hall of the House of Representatives, which echoes no longer to the voice of eloquence—In that time we resuscitated, we almost created, the life of the United States on the shores of the Pacific Ocean. We reminded our countrymen that a forgotten Oregon existed, and that alongside of it was California. At a subsequent time, under the auspices of JOHN TYLER, of Virginia—a name never to be mentioned by me but with reminiscences of respect—we coöperated to "pluck up," as it were, Texas "by the locks," and bring her into the Union. In that so wretched, that so miserable Mexico, there is more than one other Texas, more than one other California, which awaits but the touch of the formative hand, but a breath of the vivifying genius of the people of the United States, to awaken from its lethargy, and become a truly and really American State. When that happens it will be the signal of regeneration to Mexico, as it will be the harbinger of countless benefits to the United States. You see clearly—no man better knows—and you have in your own comprehensive thought and expressive language described—how intimately connected are the interests of the whole Union, and of this part of it especially, with the other colonial States of America. Shall we not then lift up our voices in unison together again as of yore, and appeal from the paltry passions of the hour, from its visionary abstractions, and from its unwholesome sectional agitations, to the nobler and better instincts, the loftier ambitions, and the national sentiments of the people, to the end of the greater glory of the Union?

Who Reads an American Newspaper.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: In your issue of Saturday, 23d inst., may be seen an extract from the Manchester *Guardian*, England, containing the following sentence: "Not one man in a thousand in this country, ever looks into an American paper." In the Spring of 1857, I was traveling in Great Britain, and my attention was naturally arrested by the frequency and prominence of notices relating to America, or more strictly speaking, the United States. I determined to make a minute of the number of articles in the English and Scotch papers, either copied from American journals, or connected with our country. The papers which I examined for this purpose were only such as accidentally fell into my hands in the coffee-room. The result was as follows:

The London *Times*, for April 28, 1857, contained *five* articles about America, being extracts, or letters from correspondents; for April 29, *seven*. The Edinburgh *Scotsman*, April 25, contained *nine* articles of the same sort. The Glasgow *Daily News*, April 29, contained *six* articles; May 26, *nine*. The Glasgow *Citizen*, Jan. 6, had no fewer than *twelve*. The question, "Who reads an American book?" was answered long ago; the recent statement, "not one man in a thousand in Great Britain, ever looks into an American paper," may be now considered as having also received its quietus. It seems that the leading English and Scotch journals habitually fill up their columns with items relating to America, and this fact implies a wide-spread interest in the subject.

I may be pardoned for adding some other facts which fell under my observation, illustrating the same thing, a European interest in America.

A traveler walking along the streets of European cities, will notice at the shop-windows, "American overshoes," or "American sewing-machines," or the engraving of "Young America;" on theatre bills he will read the name of "the American Comedienne;" in the bookstores he will meet Stowe, Harland, Wetherill, Prescott, Barnes, and Hodge; at the bookstands, Dwight, Williams, Cheever, Sprague, Spring; further on he passes "the American Photographic Gallery." HENRY RUSSELL draws crowds to hear him sing about "Life in America." On the hustings Lord PALMERSTON tells something borrowed from the Americans. In the churches Dr. GUTHRIE extols the American educational system. At a meeting for Irish Missions, Professor MILLER and Dr. COOKE tell how the Irish flock over to America and learn independence. Go to a missionary meeting, and Dr. ANDREW THOMPSON eulogizes the American missionaries, ELLIOT, BRAINERD and GRANT. Go to a temperance meeting, and you will be sure to hear of the Maine Law. Go to the Free Church General Assembly, and you hear them speaking of the American Missions in Turkey, or of the great American revival. Go to the procession of the Queen's Commissioner to the Established Assembly, and you will find the dragoons trotting off to the American tune of "The Old Folks at Home." Go to the Glasgow Cemetery, and you will meet with a funeral motto from LONGFELLOW. Go into private families, and you will hear the lady of the house singing at the piano the American song "Excelsior!" and the little girl calling her kitten "Topsy!" And, not to be tedious, if you go into the London *Times'* rooms, you will find that journal printing its slanders on the United States upon Hoe's American printing press.

VIATOR.

Midshipmen in the Navy.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 28, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In yours of this date you speak of the *Sabine* going to sea without any midshipmen as an extraordinary circumstance. By reference to your files for the last four years, you will find that at least three-fourths of our "men-o'-war" during that period have carried no midshipmen, and at one time there were none afloat except in the practice-ship *Preble*. To take their places in part, the Department have appointed masters' mates, shipped for the cruise like the men. A mate in old times was a senior midshipman, a competent deck-officer and a thorough sailor. Neither of these qualifications seems to be requisite in the mates now appointed. The berth is obtained through influence, and one half of the mates are perfectly green. After the voyage is over they lay aside their buttons until another chance turns up. You will see that under this order of things Jack stands no chance for the quarter-deck, and in fact he is just as far from it as ever.

In the case of the *Sabine*, the mates have all, I believe, had experience at sea; but this is not usual. As regards the usefulness of middies the Department does not compliment them at all by placing such men in the service as substitutes, and it would doubtless be better if they would select men who are posted in the duties assigned to them, rather than boys who have their duty to *learn;* and it is a pity that the berth could not be given to worthy foremast hands. The *Sabine* will, I trust, reach her destination. I think she would even if she had "middies" instead of "mates" aboard, and if she had, I do not think that they would bring discredit upon the service to which they belong, or retard in the least its efficiency. The school at Annapolis is training our young officers to *be* what the West Point graduates *are*—an honor to their country; and I think your remarks upon the junior officers of the Navy were rather unjust. The midshipmen of the present day are not of the class that you read of in MARRYAT's novels, but gentlemanly and intelligent young men, and I hope that the day is far distant when they shall be considered a "useless appendage" aboard ship or a disgrace to the service ashore.

Yours, respectfully,

WARD-ROOM.

The tide on the Hudson River still continues very high. On Sunday the water was but a few inches lower than the day previous, and flooded docks, lots, gardens, &c., covering nearly the same ground as on Monday. All the damage was done on Monday. With the change of wind, the water is now rapidly receding. Yesterday the tide was lower than on Tuesday, though many of the docks were covered with water.

Liberia and the Emigrant System—Letter From President Benson.

It will be remembered that representations were made by the captain of the French vessel *Regina Cœli*, recently concerned in transporting negro emigrants from Africa to the French Colonies, implicating the authorities of the Colony of Liberia in the business. The President of the Colony, Mr. BENSON, has written the following letter to the Rev. Dr. PINNEY, Secretary of the Colonization Society, which denies in the most explicit manner every one of these allegations:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MONROVIA, Monday, Sept. 13, 1858.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: I have but a moment's time to pen you a few lines *vid* England. I would refrain from sending this hurried sheet, if it were not that I think it may not be amiss to correct some of the errors which have found their way into the newspapers, either honestly, for the want of better information, or malignantly intentional, respecting affairs in Liberia, and especially the policy of the Government in reference to the French emigration system, and especially as relative to the *Regina Cœli*.

You are at liberty to publish as false, as downright untruths, and that upon the authority and responsibility of the Government of Liberia, the following statements, which have appeared in European and other papers

First—That the Chief of Cape Mount accompanied Capt. SIMON to Monrovia to arrange for the procurement of emigrants.

Second—That the President of Liberia urged Capt. SIMON to procure his emigrants within the jurisdiction of this Republic.

Third—That the President or the Government of Liberia became a party to a contract to furnish any emigrants whatever;

Fourth—That $1,164 had been received by this Government as passport money.

Fifth—That the emigrants were procured under the immediate superintendence or by the agency of this Government.

Sixth—Than any of the emigrants were Americo-Liberians, or persons of color from the United States, or their descendants.

Sir, there is not a particle of truth in any of those assertions. I can prove them all to be downright falsehoods by more than a hundred living witnesses, and abundant documentary evidence. Captain SIMON, of the *Regina Cœli*, paid nothing to this Government but the usual tonnage duties of the vessel, and the *ad valorem* duties on such merchandise as he expected to land within the jurisdiction of this Republic, all of which, comprising every cent ever paid to this Government, amounted to only $369, as the books of the Custom-house will show. Not the first penny was ever paid by him to this Government for passports, and well he knew it. How could this Government receive passport money from him before we had ascertained how many, if any, voluntary emigrants could be procured by him? for before he was permitted to enter his vessel, and allowed to enlist emigrants within our jurisdiction, he and the French naval officer were told by me, in presence of unimpeachable witnesses—one of whom was a foreign official—that he was to call in here and clear his vessel at the Custom-house, according to law, when each emigrant would be examined thoroughly by the Secretary of State, as to whether his emigration was constrained or free, and that the declaration of each emigrant would guide the Secretary as to the cases in which he would grant passports, and all who might then declare their emigration involuntary, would be taken on shore and discharged; and that in the event of any cases occurring in which it was manifest that force or fraud was used to get them on board, he would be punished according to the laws of this Republic; and I told him and the French Government naval officer, then and there, in the presence of witnesses, that in case he did not wish or intend to enlist them on such conditions, to leave our jurisdiction and go elsewhere. He then and there pledged himself, in presence of witnesses, among whom were H. B. M. and H. I. M. Consuls, that he would faithfully comply with the terms, and every other law of the Republic having a bearing upon him. He spoke fairly; said his object was to act honestly and upon principle; if he could not procure free and voluntary men, he would have no other; that he had been particularly instructed by his Government not to violate our laws. He condemned CHEVALIER's course; said that CHEVALIER was an old acquaintance of his; that he was a man of no principle, and he did not wonder that the Government of Liberia had trouble with him; and that he (Capt. SIMON) regarded him as a contemptible man. This was spoken in presence of witnesses.

As to any of the so-called emigrants on board the *Regina Cœli* being Americo-Liberians, the idea is preposterous; not one of them was an Americo-Liberian, nor of their descendants. Sir, a French or any other emigrant ship might try for five consecutive years to enlist Americo-Liberian emigrants within the jurisdiction of this Republic, and I am bold to say that even if the terms are doubly as favorable as are usually offered, such vessel would not succed in enlisting five Americo-Liberian emigrants in five years; nor, in my opinion, could twenty of our aborigines be induced by a year's effort to voluntarily emigrate under the system.

So far from my urging Capt. SIMON in November last, to procure his emigrants within the jurisdiction of this Republic, I have now a copy of a letter (authentic copies of which I send you) which I addressed him on the 4th of December, in answer to one received from him, (a copy of which I also send you,) in which I advised him to leave our jurisdiction after he had spent four days at each of the points, G

MISCELLANEOUS.

Extraordinary Insurance Case.—A most important decision was rendered yesterday in the Superior Court, by which the Hon. Judge Slosson, presiding in Brooklyn, decided that the object of the policy of insurance on the life of Mr. R. M. Holden, of this city, was illegal, and therefore void. The amount of the policy was $5,000, and was issued by the New-York Union Mutual Company for the benefit of Mrs. Cornelia Holden, wife of the deceased. The case was tried before a jury, and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff, which the Judge refused to sustain, and ordered a new trial. The case will be carried to the Court of Appeals.

Sudden Death.—Mr. Jacob Hyer, a resident of Hoboken, died suddenly on Saturday morning last, while sitting in a chair in his room. He was about 60 years of age, and had been in the employ of the Erie Railroad Company for a number of years.

Fire.—A fire occurred in the building No. 62 Cherry-st., on Saturday morning, about 2 o'clock, which damaged the stock of Mr. Wm. Hall, Jr., to the amount of $1,000. Insured in the Hamilton Insurance Company for $2,000

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—MLLE. PICCOLOMINI—IL TROVATORE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE POPE OF ROME.

LAURA KEENE'S—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—THE OBSTINATE FAMILY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—WHEAT AND CHAFF.

BROADWAY THEATRE—TORTESA THE USURER—HUSBAND AT SIGHT—HERCULES.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—LOST TREASURE—FIEND OF THE MOUNTAIN—AMERICAN TAR.

BOWERY THEATRE—NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—LOST TREASURE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THEODON'S THEATRE OF ART—DR. VALENTINE.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON & KEMP'S GRAND EQUESTRIA.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The German Mail by the steamship *Saxonia*, hence for Hamburg to-day, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 11 o'clock.

The European Mails by the steamship *Europa*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Tuesday, at 3 P. M.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *viâ* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

☞ J. P. POPE, Fall River, Mass., will supply those who want the DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY, or the CALIFORNIA TIMES. Can be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We learn from Washington that a new transit contract has been executed between General JEREZ, the Nicaraguan Representative, and Messrs. VANDYCKES and WALLACE, of Philadelphia, under the title of the Central American Transit Company. The main points of the contract, which meets the approbation of our Government, are that the transit shall be opened within four months, and that there shall be a mail at least twice a month. The contract is for fifty, or, should a railroad be constructed, for sixty years. It is subject to all treaty stipulations which may be hereafter made and is not a monopoly. In connection with this subject we publish an important article from the Washington *Union* setting forth the policy of the United States in regard to the Central American question. It is an article which will not fail to attract attention.

The President has issued a Proclamation, which will be found in our columns this morning, against WALKER's new projected Nicaraguan Expedition and Filibusterism in general. He says that although the scheme is ostensibly an Emigration movement, its hostile design is manifest; and that the landing of any body of men in Nicaragua, without proper passports from competent authority, will be rejected, and can only be accomplished by an overpowering force. The President warns any American citizens who may have been deluded into the belief that they are about to proceed to Nicaragua as peaceful emigrants of the disastrous consequences to which they will be exposed, and enjoins upon all officers of the Government, civil and military, to be vigilant, active and faithful in the suppression of all such illegal enterprises.

The mail steamship *Borussia*, of the Hamburg line, arrived from Southampton yesterday, having sailed thence on the 16th ult. As the dates by the *Persia* were to the evening of Saturday, the 16th, the commercial advices are substantially but a single day later, and exhibit no change. The general news is of slight interest. The Queen still remained at her Summer retreat. The voyage of the Prince NAPOLEON to Algeria had been postponed until Spring. The difficulty between the French Government and that of Portugal in regard to the *Charles et Georges* remains unsettled. Lisbon is still threatened by the presence of the *Austerlitz* and the *Donawerth*, while, as an offset, two British men-of-war had anchored in the Tagus. In the meantime the letter-writers predict a speedy and peaceful solution of the business. The assassination of the French and English Consuls at Tetuan is confirmed. The Spanish Government has issued a decree permitting the United States mail steamers visiting Havana to carry six tons of freight free from light duty, a concession already made to the British steamers.

Both of the lines to Montreal and Quebec, the direct one *viâ* Troy, and that *viâ* Portland, were down yesterday and last night. We are therefore unable to say whether the steamer *Indian*, now fully due with Liverpool dates to the 20th October, has arrived at the former port. It is hoped that the lines will be in working order this forenoon.

The *Empire City* arrived yesterday from Havana, having left that port on the 26th. A portion of the Spanish fleet destined to act against Mexico, had sailed for Tampico. The main body, which is *en route* from Spain, was daily looked for at Havana.

The acting Consul at Havana had refused to permit the American vessels, the *Ardennes* and the *Enterprise*, to leave the port, as he has reason to regard them as destined for the slave-trade. Two British steamers were in port, with Coolies from Amoy and Hong-Kong, numbering some 800 in both ships. Two hundred had perished on the voyage. The Maretzek Opera Company is to appear at the Villanueva theatre, the Tacon requiring the winter for repairs.

By the way of Havana we have Porto Rico dates to October 9. The insular crops are reported as doing finely owing to recent copious rains.

A correspondent of a Boston paper sends from Japan a few notices of the Harris treaty. He confirms the rumor that a Japanese Ambassador, with suite, will visit Washington, should our Government furnish a national vessel as a conveyance.

Advices from Buenos Ayres to the 5th September are received. The Legislative Chambers were still in session, though no measure of importance had become law. One, effecting slight modifications in the Tariff, had been adopted. The ill effects of the new Argentine law had not yet been experienced. Ounces were selling at $18 15. From the Argentine and Paraguay Republics we have nothing of interest. The movement for the developement of interior commerce had received a new impulse in the appointment of Mr. PERES as Inspector of Customs at Rosario.

The intractable character of Mahomedan bigotry has just received another illustration at Jerusalem. Miss CHRIST, an English teacher of destitute children in that city, had been brutally murdered by two or three Arabs, just without the walls. The Pacha is making every effort to discover the assassins. Several suspected persons are under arrest.

The Meeker will case, which has been attracting so much attention at Newark recently, was given to the Jury on Saturday, who last evening returned a verdict for the plaintiffs. They, however, exculpate DANIEL K. BOYLAN, the principal defendant, from any participation in the fraudulent will.

The inclement weather on Saturday checked business. 2,000 bales Cotton were sold at uniform rates. Breadstuffs and Provisions were inactive. Sugars were in good demand and were a shade firmer. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new feature.

THE THIRTIETH-STREET TRAGEDY.—The accounts as to the condition of the Gouldy family continue more favorable. Mr. GOULDY was conscious all day yesterday. He knows that he has been the victim of some violent assault, but has manifested no inquisitiveness in the matter. He occasionally asks for FRANK, but the conversation is directly turned by his friends to something else. On Saturday he gave directions as to the way in which he wanted a silver ice-pitcher fixed. His right arm and side are still paralyzed from the effect of injury to his brain. Notwithstanding his marked improvement, his physicians do not consider that the critical period in his case has yet arrived. Mrs. GOULDY is fast recovering. The boy NATHANIEL is doing well, and the symptoms of erysipelas have entirely disappeared. CHARLEY is improving rapidly. The servant girls are both much better. In several of the Churches, yesterday, refer ence was made to this shocking tragedy.

The Election To-Morrow.

To-morrow our citizens plunge into the excitements and responsibilities of a new election. No election is unimportant—though some may be less important than others. But at every election men are to be entrusted with power and authority,—with the power to make laws for the control of our persons and property, and the power to put them in execution. A community is always judged by the character of its public men,—and in a community where all its public men are elected, no test of character could possibly be more unexceptionable. The election to-morrow is thus one of great importance, and no citizen can excuse himself for refusing or neglecting to take part in it. But let every man act for himself—upon his own conviction of wisdom and justice,—not upon the dictation of anybody else. Let him act for the public good, not for the good of a party, as the end of his efforts. If party action offers the best mode of securing the public good, —then that is the right path;—if not, not. The evil is that men vote with their party, merely because it is their party and requires this obedience at their hands.

It is, indeed, not the least amusing inconsistency of the American character that we, who are loudest in our denunciations of tyranny, are the people who have hitherto been most abject in our obedience to the despotism of Party. We do not refer here to the rule which a section of the so-called Democracy have recently had the audacity to set up, and which seeks to annihilate political conscience and to substitute in its stead the law of blind and miserable obedience to centralized power. This description of servility must necessarily be very short-lived among a people claiming to be free and jealous of their freedom. We allude rather to the folly which has hitherto led men of all shades of opinion to esteem their own ideas of policy as of no possible consequence to themselves, in comparison with the views of the half-dozen professional politicians who work the wires of the political machine. Men who have hitherto permitted themselves, without any apparent feeling of shame or mortification, to tremble before the bugbear menace, "Never mind what you think. It is clear that if you don't do so or so, the party must inevitably be broken up." How many people have ever paused to think that possibly there might be no great harm done if "the party," and, indeed, all the parties, *were* broken up? What end do they generally serve beyond providing a couple of hundred persons with desirable salaries, and a few thousands of others with annual payments, in most instances not larger than could be acquired by any other description of employment? Of course, we are not now weighing the "honor" of being a clerk in the Custom-house or Post-Office, or a gauger or a Harbor-master. Whatever honor there may be attached to these offices, we should esteem as considerably too dear for our market, when we think of the much cringing servility which is necessary to procure those posts. But, taking these spoils at the most that anybody may suppose them to be worth, what, after all, do they amount to? Is it an object to twenty thousand Smiths that they should all sink their private opinions and most earnest convictions, in order that one Jones may obtain for four years an annual payment of one thousand dollars from the National Treasury? And has it ever been more than a national mania that has for so many years so exalted one Jones at the expense of so many Smiths?

Then again, there are great numbers of persons who have always stuck to "party," simply because they must be consistent,—political Mrs. Fieldings, whose axiom is—"let us be consistent or die." The "*tempora mutantur*" of these unconsciously inconsistent persons is not followed by the "*et nos mutamur*" of ordinary minds. "If the times choose to change, more shame to the times—we will set the times an example; they shall find no change in us." We imagine that the gentleman who delights to walk Broadway in the periwig and cocked hat of the last century must be one of these disciples of party. POPE said truly that "Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few"—and it may be that the "devil incarnate" doctrine, by which Mr. COCHRANE gave a somewhat coarse expression to the views of the President, may, after all, work as much good as such extreme dogmas usually do. It may, indeed, have the very desirable effect of opening men's eyes to one of the natural results of blind adherence to party rule. It may even show them that an undue concession of positive conviction to the behests of party discipline may perhaps lead the party itself to Mr. COCHRANE'S supposititious candidate, quite as soon as it may bring that candidate before the people.

Happily, however, the prosperity of the nation does not by any means depend on Party. We are not quite sure but that the country could manage to survive the extinction of any of the great parties, or of all the great parties together. It would even more puzzle any one to define political landmarks in England to day than it would to define them here,—and yet we do not receive any reliable indications of serious decadence in that quarter. We believe we should contrive to go on here, too, even were all vestiges of the present combinations, to be swept away before the common sense of the people.

But there are other respects in which we should be gainers by the rupture of party lines and demarcations. We should not only economize money by the change, but should even gain in the respect and esteem of all other nations. Look, for example, at the degrading character of the debates, if they can be dignified by such an appellation, in Congress. Think of the public money squandered every Session on Honorable gentlemen who squander the public time, not in discussing matters of national interest—not in considering questions touching our welfare at home, or our position abroad—but in "defining their position." And to what does this incessant definition amount? Not to show that A or B voted in eighteen hundred and something, like an honest man, and according to his conscientious dictates and heartfelt sentiments—by no manner of means. Such a showing would be childish and uninteresting. The position is defined to prove that A or B voted in eighteen hundred and something with the Party—voted last week with the Party, and will vote again in eighteen hundred and as many more as you please with the Party, if he has the opportunity to do so. "If I voted then," says the honorable member, "if I voted then that the moon was made of green cheese, I did so in strict accordance with the principles of the Cattaraugus Convention; if I vote to-day that it is Stilton, I am true to the record of the Robinsonville platform;" and as soon as the honorable member has made this quite clear to the House, which he will, perhaps, succeed in doing in the course of a week or so, his claims to the confidence and esteem of all patriots are directly established. Meanwhile, the country has to pay the piper handsomely for the week so expended, in proving that the Hon. member is entirely free from the stigma of having conceived any lunar ideas of his own, but has always confined himself, like a gentleman and a patriot, to the astronomical assertions of the great infallible "Party."

Let any man recollect how many weeks of every session are passed in efforts at self or party vindication scarcely less ridiculous than that which is above imagined, and then let him think, if he can, of the infinitesimal amount of respect which foreign nations can feel for our great national system of party politics. Even this reflection, however, would be of small consequence if we could reconcile that system with our own self-respect. But we believe that there are few intelligent men, not actually enjoying or hungering for public situations, who can regard the corrupt and debasing influences of party, as they now obtain among us, with any other feelings than those of disgust, regret and shame.

Central America—The Isthmus Question Settled.

Our correspondence from Washington announces the final settlement of the controversy concerning the Isthmus route, by the grant of a charter to a new Company and the assured ratification of the Cass-Yrissari treaty. So many reports to the same effect have proved to be unfounded, that the public will regard this with something of suspicion. It will be good news if it turn out to be true. Meantime an article on this subject, which we copy from the Washington *Union*, cannot fail to be read with very general satisfaction. It is intended to define the position of our Government toward the several States of Central America, with special reference to the accusations made abroad, and the suspicions cherished at home, that we are meditating extensive and lawless conquests in that quarter. Its tone, as well as its contents, indicate its official character,—and there is reason to suppose that it was written by a member of the Administration whose secret wishes and purposes it so confidently declares.

We are assured in this article that our Government neither seeks nor desires to acquire any part of Central America,—nor to monopolize any of the Isthmus routes, but to open them and have them free to all the world. Nor does the Administration relax in the purpose which it evinced upon WALKER's last landing by his seizure and suppression—namely, to prevent all such unauthorized invasions, by private parties from the United States, of the territory of nations with which we are at peace. Our Government has the present concurrence, and anticipates the full friendship and coöperation, of all the great European Powers in its Central American policy,—and neither Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY nor Lord NAPIER has ever indicated any desire to initiate any opposition to the well-understood policy of this country.

These assurances are gratifying. We trust they will do something to check the efforts of those who are moving for a new crusade against the States which occupy the Isthmus. They come very opportunely, to reinforce the effect of the intelligence which reached us by the last arrival from the Central American States. While this is of a character to afford much gratification to those who love freedom and hate oppression, we must confess it will not be likely to prove very satisfactory to those gentlemen who may engage "freight-room or passage" in the new expedition projected by General WALKER. If commercial prosperity and peaceful contentment may be accepted as any evidences of capacity for self-government, it would appear that there are States in that part of the world which can not only exist but even flourish without the aid of any outside influences.

The last mail brings such accounts of the condition of Costa Rica as might lead any person who has no lawless design upon that country to almost believe that the Costa Ricans, if seriously put to it, could some how manage to govern themselves. The crops are said to be abundant—a report which is to some extent suggestive of skill and industry—and the people are described as heartily coöperating in the measures of the authorities; which certainly does squint a little towards political wisdom on the one part, and orderly habits on the other. But according to what would appear to be the *animus* of the Walker Party, (and very insignificant indeed in numbers we judge that party to be,) Costa Rica is entirely wrong to be prosperous or to be contented. Prosperity and contentment only indicate happiness; and happiness is not what is required in Central America. Their only real need is regeneration, and not any ordinary kind of regeneration. By no means. The Walker regeneration is the only real and original article; all others are spurious; "no connection with the shop over the way." Good is not good if it is done by CANAS, who, being a Costa Rican, might appear to ignorant persons to have some little right to do good in Costa Rica. No! The only benefits to be conferred upon Central America must come from WALKER, who knows everything and can do anything, who is, in fact, another Don MARZIO of Goldoni.

But, seriously speaking, we should like to have some analysis of the views which actuate those who desire to become "passengers" with WALKER. We take it for granted that there must be many who, understanding fully the objects of WALKER, are as great knaves as he is. But we doubt not that there are also some miserable dupes—men whose very goodness has been so wrought upon by stories of the fearful want of "regeneration" in Central America, as to have consented to go thither, with philanthropic views, to expend humanitarian gunpowder. It would perhaps slightly astonish such persons to learn that in at least one portion of the country whose people they are desirous of shooting into regeneration, the inhabitants are not only commercially prosperous, but even enjoy the great advantage over ourselves, that they are satisfied with the conduct of those whom they have elected to govern them.

In any aspect of the case, however, it becomes us as a nation to whom national honor and good faith are objects of importance, to demand that the proposed lawless intermeddling with our peaceful neighbors should be at once and peremptorily stopped. WALKER and his crew lose nothing by disgracing us, while we should lose much of the respect of other nations if we suffer it to be believed that we want either the willingness or the means to enforce on our own citizens respect for our laws. If, after the experience we have already had, we should allow WALKER to land armed men in Central America for a purpose hostile to her people and in direct violation of her laws, we shall appear before the world as either too weak to perform a duty which in any other free country would be easy and simple, or too lost to honor to regard the obligations which bind us alike to the weak and the strong among our sister nations. There is no middle course for us in this matter, and the great mass of our citizens, without distinction of party, will rejoice at the assurance afforded by the article which we copy from the *Union*, that the President will use the ample power at his command to suppress this new attempt at invasion. No act of his Administration commanded more general approval, from the best portion of our people, than PAULDING'S seizure of WALKER. We trust a similar exercise of prompt and effective justice will not be again left to the volunteer performance of a Naval Commander.

The Future of Mexico.

Gen. CUSHING enjoys, and deserves, the reputation of great ability, learning, industry, and restless and rather unscrupulous political ambition. He has acted a conspicuous and influential part upon several scenes already, and will unquestionably play a still more prominent *rôle* in the political future of the country. He was an active, eloquent, Whig member of Congress, many years ago,—when he denounced with great vehemence and effect the Pro-Slavery policy of the South, and seriously questioned the wisdom of extending our territory southward of its then present limits. How completely he has changed his views, or his position, upon both these points, everybody is well aware. He is the ablest New-England member of the Administration party, and has just delivered an address in Virginia, in which he urges upon the country the duty and necessity of extending our sway over the neighboring Republic of Mexico. What he has to say upon this subject deserves attention, for he brings intelligence and ability to its discussion. In all that he says of the *need* of a stronger and more stable government for Mexico than she now has, and of the duty of our Government to intervene rather than permit any European Power to supply that want, we fully concur. But we do not see, as clearly as Mr. CUSHING professes to, that the moment has yet arrived when such intervention on our part is either necessary or proper.

As things are now going on, no future event can be more certain than the necessity, sooner or later, of foreign interposition in Mexico. To the point which shall imperatively require it she is drifting by the sure process of an inevitable law. It may not be easy to predict when the crazy machinery of her Government will altogether stop, or which shall be the last in her series of revolutions; but it is evident that such consummation is not likely to be much longer averted. The question is not whether Mexico shall continue an independent self-governing power, but upon what nation, American or European, shall devolve the obligation of affording to her people the indispensable blessings of law, order and government. Upon this point we apprehend very little difference of opinion. England, France and Russia aspire successfully to extended dominion in the Eastern Continent. The time in which they might acquire additional territory in America has gone by. With their present possessions on this Western Continent, Great Britain and Russia must rest content. To this extent at least the Monroe doctrine is not such a myth as the London *News* supposes. Our people understand it sufficiently well to resist the expansion of European dominion on this side the Atlantic. The time may not yet have come for us to assume control over Mexico, but that contingency can never happen in which France or England will establish their power between us and the Isthmus. Two flourishing States of this Union have already been carved from Mexico. Who shall say that any interest of nations or individuals has suffered, any substantial public or private rights been sacrificed, by our acquisition of Texas and California?

Mr. CUSHING sees no reason to apprehend any opposition, on the part of any foreign power, to our acquisition and absorption of Mexico. Provided it is sought to be effected by legitimate means, neither do we. The interests of every civilized nation would be greatly promoted by the change. The only benefit England or France can possibly derive from Mexico is through their commerce with her; —and whatever promotes and increases that commerce increases their prosperity. But no desire to benefit either England and France, or Mexico herself, should blind us to our own substantial interest in the matter. Nothing but injury could result from the premature absorption and admission into our Union of so vast a region, and with such a population as that of Mexico. That our Republic will eventually be extended over her limits is possible and under certain circumstances would be desirable. But those circumstances can scarcely arise for many years to come, and must spring from conditions very different from those which now exist. Mexico needs strength in her Government to withstand the constant shocks and revolutions to which she is now subject, and which render everything like steady growth and prosperity impossible. We may, when her people ask it, extend to her that strength, and aid the enlightened and patriotic portion of her citizens to protect themselves from the surges of anarchy, to whose violence they are now exposed. This is the extent of the service we can now render her,—and beyond this it is neither just nor politic to extend our views. General CUSHING seems to advise the immediate annexation of the whole of Mexico to the federal Union. He will find few men in any section or of any party to concur with him in the wisdom of such a scheme.

A Fishery Difficulty in Kamskatka.

It is very well for the American whalers to vex every sea with their fisheries, but when they vex those who claim the ownership of the seas, a little wholesome hesitation may not be ill-placed. Of late years the whaling fleet has pushed its search into the Sea of Ochotsk, among the Aleutian Islands, through Behring's Strait, and along the Arctic shore of Siberia. Until the present season they have done so unmolested. This year, however, the business has encountered an unexpected disturbing force, in the shape of a polite visitation from Russian cruisers, inquiring into the nature of their cargoes, and the object of their voyages; and reminding them of the fact that no fishing would be permitted within three marine leagues of the shore. It is admitted by the whalers that nothing can exceed the courtesy of the Russian visitors, or the choice phraseology in which the warning was couched; but they express no less surprise at finding in the Kamskatkan waters that myth of publicists, a closed sea; and want to know the title of the new claim, and the ground of the new Russian policy.

The only two cases of visitation of which information has reached us, are those of the *America* and the *Caroline*, both of whom were apparently called upon by the same vessel-of-war. In the instance of the *America*, the Russian Commander simply inquired the name of the vessel and the amount of oil on board. The skipper of the *America* received no exhortation touching the three marine leagues; and refuses to believe in the adoption of any new policy. The *Caroline* appears to have urged its fishing quite near the Kamskatkan coast, so near, indeed, as to excite suspicion of pursuing other than the spoils of the sea; in other words, of trading with the natives, with a view to procuring furs, contrary to Custom-House regulations. The visiting officer obviously had this suspicion in view, for his remonstrance was principally directed to the fur-trade, and the request to keep outside of the Russian shore limit could have had no other significance. There is no evidence of a disposition to close the Siberian waters; and certainly no evidence of hostility to American commerce. The desire to direct trade to the new dépôt at the mouth of the Amoor River may demand greater rigor in the repression of illegitimate traffic on the coast. That is probably the most that can be said. We published yesterday an extract from a letter of the present American Minister at St. Petersburg, which attests the extreme liberality of the Russian Government towards American enterprise. The same disposition has been observed on every occasion, and at no point with greater demonstrativeness than in the new Pacific settlements, whose main prosperity is dependent upon the frequent visits of American shipping.

Political Matters.

The City Candidates for Congress.

The canvass for members of Congress in our City Districts has been unusually animated. The intrinsic importance of the office combines with its party aspects to give the contest this character. It is perfectly well understood among professional politicians, —by which we mean those who seek office as a means of making money,—that the office of Congressman affords abundant opportunities for accomplishing this object. There are large contracts to be given out, important charters to be granted, and enormous jobs to be authorized by law,—and the parties interested can very well afford to pay members very large sums of money for their votes, or to give them a contingent interest in the enterprise itself. Any member who will devote himself, with energy, industry, and an unscrupulous contempt of everything like honesty and reputation to amassing money in this way, can easily do it. It is the knowledge of this which prompts men of a certain class to seek the position. Nine-tenths of those in this City, who are most active in seeking nominations for Congress are men who have no taste for the duties of public life, and no qualifications for performing them. It is always a matter of surprise that men utterly ignorant of public affairs, with no special interest in the public welfare, without any talent for debate or for business, should covet a place where their inferiority will be conspicuous to the world, and which they must be perfectly conscious of their inability to fill, with any credit to themselves, or benefit to anybody else. But the explanation is simple. They seek the place to make money out of it. Many of them have been connected with our Common Council, and are anxious to transfer to a wider sphere the skill and experience they have thus acquired. Unfortunately, in too many cases they succeed in this endeavor. Party considerations, as a matter of course, play an important part in the canvass, though in this City they are less controlling than usual. The Administration will naturally do everything in its power to sustain itself by the election of its supporters, and the Opposition aims at control of Congress. But this feeling is greatly modified by circumstances in the several Districts.

In the EIGHTH DISTRICT the contest is unusually enthusiastic, though it is between two Democrats. The Hon. HORACE F. CLARK is a candidate for reëlection, and he enters the canvass upon the single issue of the independence of a member of Congress as against the attempted, arbitrary dictation of the President as the head of his party. Mr. CLARK voted against the Lecompton bill, when it was distinctly understood that every Democrat who wished to maintain his standing with his party must vote for it. He was at once treated as a "renegade" and "traitor," and the whole influence of the Administration, and the discipline of the Democratic Party, were brought to bear against his reëlection. They endeavored at first to nominate against him our neighbor, Mr. BENNETT, of the *Herald*, under the assurance that they could thus secure the vigorous support of that journal;—but a majority of the Convention preferred the support of the *Sunday Atlas*, and made its editor, Mr. HERRICK, their candidate. His only experience in public life has been in connection with our City government, where he did not commend himself to the confidence of the public. He was accused of having been bribed, and though acquitted upon the trial, did not satisfy the public mind of his integrity as a public officer. In a speech which he made on Saturday night he wisely disclaimed any special fitness for Congress, and urged his own election solely and exclusively upon the ground that he was the regular nominee of the party, and that his opponent had refused to "stand by the Administration of our noble and patriotic President." This is Mr. HERRICK'S sole claim to support for the office; and it would be surprising to persons not familiar with the absolute despotism of Party in our day, to find his claim fully recognized by many men of position and character. Mr. ROYAL PHELPS, for example, sent to the meeting $50 to aid Mr. HERRICK'S election, and wrote a letter hoping for the defeat of Mr. CLARK, whose "*disloyalty to the Administration*," said he, "I, as one of his constituents, will never forgive." Upon Mr. PHELP'S theory of the duty of a representative, the only "constituency" he can possibly have is the President of the United States. Gen. DIX and the Hon. S. J. TILDEN wrote letters of sympathy to the same meeting. Mr. CLARKE, meantime, receives the support of the entire Opposition—Republicans and Americans—of some Democrats who are dissatisfied, on personal or political grounds, with the Administration, and of very many in the same party who are unwilling to subscribe to the doctrine—fitter for France or Russia, than for America—which requires a Representative of the People to be the tool and echo of the President Personally, Mr. CLARK is far better qualified for any position of public responsibility than Mr. HERRICK, and we trust his election is not doubtful.

In the THIRD DISTRICT the contest derives special interest from the vigorous attempt of Ex-Mayor WOOD to defeat the reëlection of the Hon. D. E. SICKLES, by way of punishing him for having opposed his reëlection as Mayor, a year ago. Gen. WALBRIDGE, who once represented that District, is Mr. WOOD'S candidate now, and is making very active and vigorous exertions. He is a Democrat, although his party position is not very clearly defined, nor is he supposed to be at all obstinate in his attachment to any specific policy. Mr. A. J. WILLIAMSON, Editor of the *Sunday Dispatch*, is the candidate of the Americans, and substantially of the Republicans also, though Mr. A. BERKLEY has been put in nomination by a portion of the latter. His vote will probably be small, and Mr. WILLIAMSON will receive nearly the full support of the Opposition. He is a man of fair abilities, decided business enterprise, and has been connected with the City government without bringing upon himself any special suspicion of official dishonesty,—which of itself is a mark of distinction. In ability and experience of public life Mr. SICKLES is decidedly superior to all the other candidates. He is a thorough-going supporter of the Administration,—but upon all but party questions his course in Congress met the general approval of the public. Mayor WOOD'S active hostility will give him the support of very many men whose regard for independence in public office is greater than their party zeal.

In the SEVENTH DISTRICT, after a good deal of maneuvering, the canvass has been narrowed down to a contest between Hon. ELIJAH WARD, the present Member, and Hon. GEORGE BRIGGS, who has already represented the District for two terms. Personally, both are worthy and unexceptionable candidates; while neither has any special qualifications for making a brilliant figure, or for exciting a commanding influence in the higher departments of public life. Mr. WARD, during the last session, was a silent, unhesitating "supporter" of the Administration,—voting for all its measures without scruple or inquiry,—and acquiring some reputation thereby as a loyal, reliable Democrat. He is an evident believer in the divine right of party leaders, and will not vitiate his political orthodoxy by any exhibition of perverse independence. Mr. BRIGGS will doubtless be equally steady in acting with the Opposition, though his political action will have a somewhat wider range from the fact that he represents two parties,—the Americans and Republicans,—his connection with the former being much closer and more decided than with the latter. He is likely to be elected.

In the SIXTH DISTRICT, the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE is the Administration candidate for reëlection, and is opposed by Mr. MCCURDY, who is a merchant, of good character, without any experience in public life or any peculiar fitness for its active duties. His election is urged on the ground of his direct connection with the commercial interest, and his representing the political opposition to the Administration. Mr. COCHRANE, in his service last year, evinced very decided ability, and acquired considerable distinction by his intelligent and assiduous attention to the commercial interests of the City. Few members from New-York have ever brought greater industry or devoted more special care to the service of their immediate constituents. In everything relating to party interests he is a thorough-going party man, and drew upon himself no small degree of just censure by proclaiming, during the Mayoralty canvass of last year, the absolute and unqualified duty of every man to vote for the nominee of his party, even if he were "represented to be the devil incarnate." Mr. COCHRANE'S abilities, experience and political ambition combine to give him special qualifications for the place which his competitor does not possess.

In the FIFTH DISTRICT Mr. MACLAY the present Democratic member is a candidate for reëlection. He is a gentleman of ability, cultivation and personal character. Being a rigid party supporter of the Administration, the opponents of its Lecompton policy have nominated PHILIP HAMILTON, Esq., a Democrat who sympathizes with Senator DOUGLAS against him. Mr. H. is a man of position and character, and will receive the support of the Republicans, and probably of many Americans, though the latter have a candidate, Mr. G. C. DEANE in the filed.

In the Brooklyn District there is a variety of candidates, sufficient to satisfy the most fastidious. Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR, the present incumbent, receives the active support of the Administration, while Mr. E. C. LITCHFIELD is the candidate of the disaffected Democrats. Mr. JAMES HUMPHREY is the candidate of the Republicans, and Mr. E. T. BACKHOUSE of the Americans. Personally, they are all men of good character and of fair abilities.

[In our table of candidates, on Saturday, the name of Mr. R. H. SHANNON, candidate for the Assembly in the Thirteenth Assembly District, was accidentally omitted. J. M. DAVIES, Esq., who was marked as an independent candidate in the Seventh District, is the nominee of the American Party.]

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Office—No. 21 Wall street and Astor House, Hotel entrance.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Central American Question.

EXECUTION OF A NEW TRANSIT CONTRACT.

Neutrality of the Isthmus Guaranteed.

The Policy of the United States Officially Explained.

Proclamation by the President Against Walker's New Fillibustering Project.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 30.

Messrs. WHITE & Co. are defeated, and Gen. JEREZ has triumphed. A transit contract with Messrs. VANDYCKES & WALLACE, of Philadelphia, under the title of the Central American Transit Company, was executed to-day by Gen. JEREZ. It was signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Secretary CASS, who cordially approves of the same. It is understood that Commodore VANDERBILT is the secret Cuban partner.

The contract requires semi-monthly mails and continues for fifty years, or, should a railroad be constructed west of the Bay, for sixty years. The transit must be in successful operation within four months or the grant and property of the line will be forfeited. Should the line be interrupted at any time for the space of four months, a forfeiture will ensue.

The only tax which can be imposed is one dollar on each passenger. Ports at the termini are free and so is all interior navigation. The contract is subject to all treaty stipulations which may be hereafter made.

This contract secures the great object at which our Government has aimed—the free navigation of the River and Bay. The White contract was a monopoly of interior navigation as well as the through transit from ocean to ocean, and hence it was seriously objectionable. The Administration fully approve of the conditions of the new contract.

WHITE & Co.'s steamers, which have gone out, will likely be employed in the River and on the Lake in the interior trade.

I learn that Nicaragua will not interrupt the steamer advertised to leave New-York for San Juan with through passengers, but she will enter a protest.

General JEREZ will leave to morrow for New-York, *en route* for Nicaragua, where he goes to have the Cass-Yrissari treaty formally signed and ratified in a manner entirely acceptable to our Government. After this he will return with it to the United States.

I learn that our Government has been much pleased with the personal and official bearing of General JEREZ during his sojourn among us. For some days back the General has been investigating our public land system with a view to the establishment of a Land Office in Nicaragua. This is a good move in the right direction. Q.

AN IMPORTANT ARTICLE.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE VIEWS OF OUR GOVERNMENT CONCERNING CENTRAL AMERICA.

From the Washington Union, Oct. 30.

It would be unreasonable, perhaps, to expect the English and continental journals to deal fairly by the United States in the discussion of the affairs of Central America. They are preoccupied with the idea that we are conducting a system of expansion without any regard to the rights of others, looking directly to the conquest of the Isthmus States, and to the exclusive control of the Isthmus inter-oceanic passages. So long as this impression prevails, it is of course quite impossible that the real attitude of this Government can be understood. The London *Daily News* has recently served its readers with a fearful programme of aggression, which it not only attributes to "the Washington Cabinet," but against which it invokes the interposition of the Governments of England and France. It is little to the credit, sagacity and intelligence of the *News* that it manifests so much ignorance of the position of the United States, England and France in regard to this whole Central American matter.

The policy of the United States is not to acquire Central America, or any part of it, but to open the Isthmus routes and to have them free to all the world. This policy we have distinctly avowed to the European States. It is well known in London as in the Department at Washington; in Paris as by the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. There has been no concealment about it. The *News* ought to have known it; the *Patrie* ought to have known it. What is said by our foreign cotemporaries and our own press about the Belly contract is all the merest moonshine. We have taken no exceptions to the conditions of that contract. We care nothing about it. If there are fifty such papers in existence it is all the same to this Government. What the United States object to is the enforcement of any such covenants as would interfere with contracts previously made with our citizens. That is all. The "Cabinet at Washington" intend to maintain and enforce the rights of American citizens, but without special reference to the Isthmus routes, which it is their purpose, as we have said, to open to the commerce of the world.

What may have been the object of the mission of Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY to the United States in reference to Central American affairs, we are not able to say. It is certain, however, that if he had any special purpose in view, *he did not think it proper to make it known to General Cass.* We are satisfied, indeed, that he never made any proposition, or even suggestion, during his residence in this City, to the Secretary of State about the concerns of Central America. Lord NAPIER, it is equally well understood, has taken no exception to the dispatch of General CASS to General LAMAR, our Minister to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, which has in part been made public. If we add to this the full apology of the Nicaraguan Minister, for the language used in the Belly contract, and the equally satisfactory apology of the Costa Rican Government to General LAMAR on the same account, the fearful warnings of the *Daily News* will dwindle into petulance and contempt. But we must go still further. Mr. BELLY is regarded in Nicaragua, Costa Rica, London and Paris precisely as he has been, from the first, regarded by the Administration—as a mere adventurer, unworthy of notice, and without the least consideration of any of the Governments referred to. The letter of Lord MALMESBURY, looking to the completion and use of the canal, amounts to nothing. *It is precisely what General Cass would have said, what everybody claims and desires—the opening of a route for the free transit of the nations.* The Government of Costa Rica has distinctly declared that, if they had understood Mr. BELLY'S purposes as they do now, they would have made no contract with him.

The silly parade by the *Patrie* and the *News* about schemes of marauding conquest by the United States is hardly worthy of the least notice. An attempt is made to connect the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN with WALKER and his gang of *filibusteros*, in the very face of the energetic measures adopted a short time ago to suppress and crush out that miserable counterfeit of American enterprise and patriotism. The policy which controlled the President in exacting the strict enforcement of the laws against the Walker marauders was simply this: He *believed that the expansive powers of the American Union were quite sufficient, when restricted within the limits of law, to secure to us all the advantages on this continent* which it was desirable to possess. Independent, then, of the obligations which rested upon him, as the Chief Magistrate of a great nation, to enforce its rules of Government, the dictates alike of sound policy and morals demanded that parties acting without the authority of law against a neighboring Republic, with a view to its subjugation, should be arrested in their career, and punished according to their offences. The *Daily News* could not have been ignorant of the conduct of "the Cabinet at Washington" in this respect; and yet they suggest to the Government of Nicaragua the propriety of exacting reclamations upon the United States in consequence of the illegal conduct of WALKER and his men. We shall now expect the *News* to insist that the African tribes shall demand indemnifications of the Union, growing out of the illegal use of its flag by pirates in capturing and carrying slaves to Cuba and Brazil.

On this sub

...nouncement subjects should hardly be selected for sensation articles. Intelligent men in London knew very well the real attitude of the United States in Central America; no others should have been permitted to write on the subject. The Department of State here has furnished copies of its dispatches for the information of the various legations. Their character is no secret. There was no reason to suppose we contemplated conquest; and *much less that* Mr. BUCHANAN *would give the least countenance to* WALKER *and his gang of marauders, whom he had so recently demolished,*

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION AGAINST FILLIBUSTERING.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 31.

By James Buchanan, President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, information has reached me, from sources which I cannot disregard, that certain persons, in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, are making a third attempt to set on foot a military expedition within their territory against Nicaragua, a foreign State with which they are at peace.

In order to raise money for equipping and maintaining this expedition, persons connected therewith, as I have reason to believe, have issued and sold bonds and other contracts, pledging the public lands of Nicaragua and the transit route through its territory as a security for their redemption and fulfilment.

The hostile design of this expedition is rendered manifest by the fact that these bonds and contracts can be of no possible value to their holders unless the present Government of Nicaragua shall be overthrown. Besides, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Government in the United States has issued a notice, in pursuance of his instructions, dated the 27th inst., forbidding the citizens or subjects of any nation, except passengers intending to proceed through Nicaragua over the Transit route from ocean to ocean, to enter its territory without a regular passport, signed by the proper Minister or Consul-General of the Republic resident in the country from whence they shall have departed; such persons, with this exception, will be stopped and compelled to return by the same conveyance that took them to the country.

From these circumstances the inference is irresistible that persons engaged in this expedition will leave the United States with hostile purposes against Nicaragua. They cannot, under the guise which they have assumed, that they are peaceful emigrants, conceal their real intentions, and especially when they know, in advance, that their landing will be resisted, and can only be accomplished by an overpowering force. This expedient was successfully resorted to previous to the last expedition, and the vessel in which those composing it were conveyed to Nicaragua obtained a clearance from the Collector of the Port at Mobile. Although, after a careful examination, no arms or munitions of war were discovered on board, yet when they arrived in Nicaragua they were found to be armed and equipped, and immediately commenced hostilities.

The leaders of the former illegal expeditions of the same character have openly expressed their intention to renew hostilities against Nicaragua. One of them, who has already been twice expelled from Nicaragua, has invited through the public newspapers American citizens to emigrate to that Republic, and has designated Mobile as the place of rendezvous and departure, and San Juan del Norte as the port to which they are bound. This person, who has renounced his allegiance to the United States, and claims to be President of Nicaragua, has given notice to the Collector of the port of Mobile that two or three hundred of those emigrants will be prepared to embark from that port about the middle of November.

For these, and other good reasons, and for the purpose of saving American citizens who may have been honestly deluded into the belief that they are about to proceed to Nicaragua as peaceful emigrants, if any such there be, from the disastrous consequences to which they will be exposed, I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States, have thought it fit to issue this my proclamation, enjoining upon all officers of the Government, civil and military, in their respective spheres, to be vigilant, active, and faithful in suppressing these illegal enterprises, and in carrying out their standing instructions to that effect, and exhorting all good citizens by their respect for the laws, and their regard for the peace and welfare of the country, to aid the efforts of the public authorities in the discharge of their duties.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.
L. S.

Done at the City of Washington, this thirtieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-third.

By the President.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

The War Department has received official accounts of two late battles in Washington Territory. Gen. CLARKE presumes the success narrated therein is a surety of peace with the Indians encountered on the Spokan Plains, the red men having been soundly beaten, and some frightened into earnest overtures of peace. The contents of Lieut. TYLER'S letter are all thus confirmed.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD has arrived here with a view to procure protection to the California Overland Mail, which he says could be rendered at a comparatively small expense, and which would enable him to shorten the time of transit to twenty-two days.

The report that GEORGE N. SANDERS has gone to Kansas on business for the President, and is likely to succeed to the Governorship, has no truthful foundation.

The Attorney-General has given an opinion in reference to the proper construction of the Act of June last, which provides that the title to a land-warrant issued after the death of a person who has applied for it according to the prescribed forms shall vest in the widow, if there be one, and if there be no widow, in the heirs and legatees of the claimants. He draws the following conclusions: First, that a warrant issued after the death of a claimant who has left a widow and children enures to the widow's benefit alone; second, when the deceased claimant leaves a widow, with two sets of children, the warrant enures to the benefit of her heirs and legatees; and third, the heirs are those who are so declared by the law of the claimant's domicil.

The Meeker Will Case—Verdict for the Plaintiffs.

NEWARK, Saturday, Oct. 30.

Judge HAINES delivered the charge to the Jury in the Meeker Will case in the Supreme Court Circuit at 9 o'clock this morning, occupying an hour and a half, in which he eulogized the ability and fairness displayed by the counsels on both sides. By permission of the Bench, the counsel in the case submitted to the Jury a number of exhibits which they took with them in retiring. The general impression is that the Jury will fail to agree.

NEWARK, Sunday, Oct. 31.

The Jury in the Meeker will case came in, this evening, with a verdict for the plaintiffs. They also presented to the Court a resolution exculpating DANIEL K. BOYLAN from any participation in making the fraudulent January will, and asked that it be placed on the files of the Court, which was acceded to by Judge HAINES.

Political Matters in Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, Oct. 30.

Intense excitement prevails here in relation to the Congressional contest. Last evening a bet of one thousand dollars on REYNOLDS against CORNING was made and twenty thousand were offered. The odds seem in favor of REYNOLDS.

A meeting of German Republicans was held at the Capitol to-night. It was largely attended. The *Statesman*, this evening, declares itself in favor of Mr. REYNOLDS, the Republican and Hard Democratic candidate for Congress.

TheMontreal Telegraph Company.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Oct. 30.

The Montreal Telegraph Company, to-day, successfully laid a cable across the Niagara river, to connect at this point the Canada lines with the lines in the States. The cable is 2,500 feet long, and has three conductors. The time occupied in laying it was eight minutes.

Falling of a Roof—Five Men Wounded.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 30.

Yesterday afternoon the roof and upper walls of a brick house, in course of erection in Washington-avenue, fell, severely injuring five workmen, one of whom, THOMAS GAGAN, since died.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 30.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city yesterday were nineteen.

The Yellow Fever at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Oct. 30.

There were five interments to-day, of which one was from yellow fever.

TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.—The opening of this route to travel and the mails, on Wednesday next, will be very quietly done; but the importance of the event cannot be sufficiently estimated. However, it is the part of prudent men not to perform an anticipatory arithmetical operation, which is vulgarly called counting one's chickens before they are hatched, and our people here are not apt to celebrate an event ere it shall have proved itself worthy of that honor. Probably, therefore, the *Quaker City* will take her departure in a quiet way, opposite to the name she bears, and we shall await her return and the news of the result of the first trip through to San Francisco, ere we think of setting fire to the City Hall and burning it up in honor of the opening of the Tehuantepec route.—*N. O. Picayune.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY MORTALITY.—The health of the City is remarkably good. The deaths reported to the City Inspector last week numbered 348, which is less by 12 than the week preceding, and 53 less than for the corresponding week of last year. There is no epidemic in the City, and of contagious or infectious diseases less than usual. The nuisance of small-pox—for nuisance it is, and one which all consent could easily be abated under a proper sanitary *regimé*—destroyed four persons; scarlet fever four; dysentery six. Of the total number of deaths, 182 were of persons under ten years of age. The stillborn number 19—considerably less than is usual. No wail came from the dumb mouths of these 19 to haunt the dreams of their mothers, though far the larger portion of them were murdered without a doubt. During the past year it is probable that over 1,500 children were stillborn. The fact produces no sensation in society, or long ago, for humanity's sake, we should have had a Foundling Asylum established here.

THE LAW COURTS.—The November term of the Courts commences to-day, when the following will be in session: There will be two parts of the Supreme Court Circuit for the trial of issues of fact. The General Term will be in session to-day. Terms for litigated motions will be held from 9½ to 11 A. M. daily. There will be two trial branches and one Special Term in the Superior Court. There will be two terms for the trial of issues of fact, and a Special Term for the trial of issues of law, in the Court of Common Pleas. The District-Attorney has given notice that he will call on some of the liquor cases to-day. The Grand Jury will be dismissed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning, when, it is rumored, they will bring in bills of indictment against Ex-Mayor WOOD, and many of the members of the Common Council of 1857, for misdemeanor. The Court of General Sessions will open this morning, Judge RUSSELL presiding. There are ninety-six cases on the Calendar, of which 33 are for grand larceny, 12 for forgery, 7 for highway robbery, 14 for burglary, 3 for arson, 10 for assault and battery, and no less than 8 for murder. In the murder cases are included those of the three Italians who killed the Irishmen in the lager-bier saloon at Yorkville. That of STEPHENS, for poisoning his wife; of LARKIN, who shot a barkeeper in Mulberry-street, escaped from the City and was arrested in Rhode Island; and of McDERMOTT, the boy who recently stabbed an unoffending man in the street, the case being similar to that of ROGERS, now under sentence of death.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW BRICK CHURCH.—The new edifice, just completed, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, on the summit of Murray Hill, was dedicated to Divine service yesterday morning. The building was filled to overflowing. Religious exercises according to the forms of the Presbyterian Church preceded the sermon, which was preached by the Rev. Dr. GARDNER SPRING, the pastor. The discourse was exceedingly lengthy and very general in its scope. Its purpose, as far as it could be gathered, was to enforce the precept that the congregation should support the Church; the Church was built for the people, and the people should be laid under contribution. At the close of the sermon the pastor requested the congregation to rise and dedicated the Church to the service of Almighty God. From this congregation rich harvests, he said, had in bygone time been reaped. He expressed the hope that in this new edifice much might be done for the cause of Christianity. A hymn was then sung, the benediction pronounced and the audience dismissed. Among those present we observed Ex-President FILLMORE and lady, both apparently in excellent health.

OLD JOHN-STREET CHURCH ANNIVERSARY.—Sunday being the anniversary of "John-street," the first Methodist Church in the United States, the services were crowded. In the morning at 8 o'clock, there was a reunion love-feast, and at 10½ preaching by the Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, of the old Bedford-street church. In the afternoon the building was completely crowded, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Dissosway, the Rev. Dr. Bangs, Professor Matteson and the Rev. Dr. Porter. Professor MATTESON furnished some interesting statistics in relation to the progress of Wesleyan Methodism in the United States. In 1773 there were ten preachers and 1,160 members; in 1818 there were 748 preachers and 229,617 members, and in 1841 there were 3,776 effective traveling preachers, and nearly a million of members. This rapid increase he attributed to several causes, among which were, in his opinion, the fact that Methodism is true New Testament religion, and also, that Methodism is peculiarly adapted for the masses. A collection was taken up, and in the evening a sermon was addressed to the people by the pastor.

THE FOURTH-AVENUE STEAM QUESTION AGAIN.—AN INJUNCTION FROM BROOKLYN.—Friday evening Mr. VALENTINE, Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New-York, was somewhat surprised by a visit at his residence from some gentleman, who served upon him an injunction, granted by Judge LOTT, of Brooklyn, restraining the New-York Common Council from repealing the ordinance prohibiting the use of steam on Fourth-avenue, below Forty-second-street. The merits of the question have already been decided by Chief Justice NELSON, and Judges HILTON, BRADY and others.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S NEW CHURCH IN BROOKLYN.—Mr. BEECHER gave notice yesterday, from his pulpit, to a crowded house, that there would be a public meeting in his Church this evening, to take further steps in relation to a new Church. From all we can learn, we judge that this new project will meet with entire success. Considerable sums of money have already been offered by persons n t connected with the Plymouth Church, and there is reason to believe the total amount necessary to construct an edifice that will hold 6,000 persons can be raised without difficulty.

THE WEATHER.—After three days of rain, mud and fogs, the sun came out unclouded yesterday, giving us a very creditable Summer Sunday. The side-streets and by-ways are so filthy, however, that it will take another warm dry day to make them pleasantly passable. The rain, considering the beautiful weather that it ushered in, and its fair promises for Tuesday, receives the hearty thanks of the politicians.

QUARANTINE.—It was expected that the Sixty-ninth Regiment would return on Saturday from Quarantine. An order from Head-quarters, however, detained them till to-day, when 125 men of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, Col. LE GAL, are to relieve them.

THE SWILL-MILK AFFAIR—LESLIE NOT INDICTED.—The Grand Jury has not found any bills of indictment against FRANK LESLIE,—for the pictures of swill-milk Aldermen which several complaints alleged to be libelous. We presume that nothing more will be heard of the libelous cuts.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A person by the name of TIMOTHY JACKSON, was last evening killed by being run over by one of the Sixth-avenue Railroad cars. The body of the deceased was removed to the Twenty-second Ward Station-house to await the action of the Coroner.

INJURED WHILE TRYING TO STEAL A RIDE.—On Saturday evening last as the Camden and Amboy freight train from Philadelphia was coming to the Depôt at Jamesburg, a man who had placed himself between two of the coal cars, for the sake of a passage to Amboy without the knowledge of the conductor, L. M. COLE, was injured by attempting to jump off while the train was in motion. He was first discovered on the cars while the train was at Cranberry Station, and the conductor ordered him off, and, as he supposed the man complied. But when the cars started again he saw him sitting with his legs hanging down where he was in very great danger of being crushed when the cars stopped. The conductor told him to get off, and while he was attempting to do so, his foot was caught between one of the car wheels and the rail, crushing his foot very badly. He was brought to Amboy, where he was placed in charge of Captain FISH, the Agent of this road, for medical treatment.

A LAND-SLIDE IN BROOKLYN.—During the heavy rain of Saturday night last, a portion of the heights at the foot of Cranberry-street gave way and was landed in Furman-street, carrying with it a portion of the wall erected there to protect it. A small house located on the hill and fronting Furman-street, occupied by a man named GORMAN, was much damaged by the falling mass, but the inmates escaped uninjured.

Police Intelligence.

NEW COUNTERFEITS AND ARRESTS OF COUNTERFEITERS.—An attempt was made, on Saturday evening, to flood the City with new counterfeit tens on the New-England Bank, of Boston, Mass. Through the police telegraph, the police of the various Wards were notified of the issue of the spurious bills, and storekeepers and others were put on their guard against taking them. The arrest of three men, on Saturday afternoon, with a quantity of the spurious bills in their possession, developed the fact of the design to put them in circulation. Two Thirteenth Ward officers observed three suspicious-looking fellows walking through Canal-street. Presently, one went into an umbrella store, while the other two waited outside. The parties outside observed the officers, whistled an alarm, and immediately started up Wooster-street, followed in double-quick time by their former associate. The officers ran after them and soon overtook the fugitives. On the way to the Police head-quarters one of the prisoners managed to escape. The other two gave their names as William Marshall and William Jones, and $170 in counterfeit tens on the New-England Bank, of Boston, Mass., were found in their possession. They were taken, yesterday, before Justice STERRS, and committed for examination. During Saturday evening five more arrests were made of persons attempting to pass similar counterfeits. Charles E. Scranton and Jerome Huntley, in the Eighth Ward; George Davis, in the Ninth Ward, and Levi Ross and James Cornell, in the Tenth Ward. The prisoners were all locked up for trial. The bills are well executed, marked letter A, and are dated Oct. 1, 1858. The name of the Bank is printed in a curve, with a medallion portrait of President BUCHANAN on the right, and on the left a representation of a mowing scene, with a man, woman and child in the foreground.

Counterfeit twos on the Delaware City Bank, of Deleware City, Md., made their first appearance in this City on Saturday night. The bill is very poorly executed. The vignette represents the Goddess Ceres seated amid a quantity of sheaves of grain and agricultural implements and a train of cars in the back ground. On the right is a steamboat and on the left the head of an old man. Four persons were arrested for attempting to pass the bills—Richard Willams, at a liquor store in Broadway; Jeremiah Sinclair, at No. 44 Broome-street; Oliver Drisler, in Delancy-street, and Richard Sinclair, in the Fifteenth Ward.

Quite a number of the new counterfeit twos on the Granite Bank of Boston, a description of which was published in Saturday morning's TIMES, have been offered and passed in the City. Nearly a dozen of the bills were passed within two blocks of the Twenty-second Ward Station-house. The Police were apprised of the rapid circulation of the bills, and at once set about searching for the guilty utterers. They soon arrested Charles Lockin and Catherine Lockin, his wife, who proved to be the most active circulators of the bogus issue. They were arrested in the third story of a tenement house in Fifty-third-street, where they had hired rooms during the day. Several of the counterfeits were found in their possession. They were taken before Justice BROWNELL, of the Fourth District Police Court, and committed for examination. Patrick Bulkley was arrested for passing the same kind of bills in the Fourth Ward.

EXTENSIVE BURGLARY UPON A SILK STORE AND REMARKABLE ARRESTS.—On Saturday Detective Officers KING, SLOWEY and MCCOND, arrested six men who gave their names as Max Kreilisheire, Lewis Mendieshon, Isadora Abraham, Barnard Price, Max Crucer and Julius Glass. They were charged with having burglariously entered the silk store of Messrs. STRONG & ADAMS, at the corner of Reade and Church streets, and stealing therefrom $2,700 worth of sewing silk and silk handkerchiefs. The arrest of the burglars and recovery of the bulk of the stolen goods—($1,800 worth of the goods were recovered)—were rather curiously brought about. An elderly gentleman passed through Johnstreet with a well-filled carpet-bag in his hand. His hurried walk and the furtive glances he cast about him, excited the suspicion in the minds of the officers who happened to see him that he was not a newly-arrived visitor in the metropolis, and that the carpet-bag was not a receptacle of clean linen. Watching his movements, they saw him enter the house No. 72 Forsyth-street, and there leave his carpet-bag. Thence he proceeded to a noted "fence" in Elizabeth-street, and, after a short call there, he stopped at a house bearing a somewhat stained reputation in Grand-street. One of the officers in the meantime had walked into the house in Forsyth-street, and having displayed his shield, asked to be allowed to look into the carpet-bag which had been left there. The request, after considerable demurring, was complied with, and the carpet-bag, as the officer anticipated, proved to be filled with a portion of the missing sewing silk. The other places were also searched and a large box and trunk were found filled with the stolen goods. Some costly furs, a choice lot of revolvers and a rich velvet mantilla were also found, the undoubted proceeds of other burglaries. All the prisoners named above, including the carpet-bag man, were arrested and committed for examination. Considering that the officers had no clue to work upon, the arrests in this case were creditable to them and fortunate for the cause of public justice.

FIGHT AND SHOOTING CAUSED BY ELECTION EXCITEMENT.—A disturbance occurred at 6 o'clock yesterday morning in the coffee and cake saloon of James Burns, corner of Bowery and Broome-street, growing out of an excited discussion regarding the merits of one of the Congressional candidates. About a dozen persons were in the room. Chairs, decanters, tumblers and old bottles flew about in lively style. Mr. Burns, the proprietor, attempted to eject the bellicose parties, but was roughly handled for his interference. One of the crowd, named John Buckley, ran into the street, thinking it a safer place, but just as he reached the sidewalk he was shot in the left thigh and dangerously wounded. The firing of the pistol caused a general stampede, and only one of the crowd was arrested—a young man named James Devoy—fortunately the one who fired the pistol. Buckley was taken to the City Hospital and the prisoner was locked up in Essex Market Prison.

THE BENICIA BOY ARRESTED.—Wm. Hastings, *alias* "Dublin Tricks," on Saturday preferred, before Justice BRENNAN, a complaint for assault and battery against John C. Heenan, *alias* "the Benicia Boy." The complaint was based on the assault alleged to have been committed by the Benicia Boy on Hastings, at Lafayette Hall, as fully reported in Friday's TIMES. Heenan gave bail in $300, to answer the charge.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Verdi's popular opera of the "Trovatore" will be played here to-night, with PICCOLOMINI, D'ANGRI, STEFANI, FLORENZA and GASPARONI in the principal *rôles*.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—There is a prevalent impression that nothing in the world is easier than editing a paper, unless, indeed, it be writing a comedy. Special talent in either case is considered superfluous. It happens, consequently, that the world encounters broadsheets of rare dullness, and comedies of severely trying gravity. The faculty of hitting the precise taste of the moment is one of the rarest of gifts. The best journalists and the best dramatists are they who have this gift in its keenest form. A gentleman may take his degree at college, and go into the world with wisdom at his fingers' ends, and yet he hopelessly dull to the impressions of every-day life. He may move in circles that are the least approachable to the *littérateur*, and find nothing therein save inanity. If with such reminiscences he endeavors to paint a picture of life, his reward will be failure. Truth in art means elevation. Beneath the dry outline limned from the world there must be substance gathered from the heart—good or bad. A flat, dry sketch, however mechanically exact, is wearisome. To make it tolerable it must be elevated by the arts of literature; by the discreet use of pathos, epigram and genial humor. Without these, the dialogue of comedy is more insignificant and insipid than the colloquialism of a Police Court.

Dr. WAINWRIGHT'S comedy of "Wheat and Chaff," (produced at Mr. WALLACK'S Theatre on Saturday night,) is a mistake. It is deficient in all the requisites that we have hinted, and is sadly dull as a literary production. If such society exists as that which he depicts—and we do not question the author's experience—it is far too stupid for the eager audience of a place of amusement. In its density it is perhaps a study for the social philosopher, but people do not go to the theatre to study philosophy. Something lighter is what they want; something that they know exists in the great world, but lies a little out of their way. A dead level talk, with a mere pebble for an incident, is exhaustive.

The plot of the comedy displays no invention. It is the old story of the perverse heiress who insists on marrying a poor artist instead of accepting the hand of a popular scoundrel. The inevitable disclosure comes in the last act; the never-failing discomfiture, the perpetual triumph of virtue. Popular scoundrel is discovered to be pennyless, and addicted to larceny. The effect of this personal ventilation is marvelous. All the characters become amiable to a fault, and the comedy ends with the usual coupling of the leading persons. There is neither mystery nor intrigue to command the attention of the audience; nothing, in short, but an occasional exhibition of brazen heartlessness. The underplot is objectless. It is confined strictly to the slangularities of two domestics, and has been tagged to the piece for the convenience of making changes in the scenery.

It is with much regret that we speak thus disparagingly of Dr. WAINWRIGHT'S maiden effort. The labor of writing a five-act comedy is in itself great, and even when accomplished it is not always that a manager can be found willing to place the work before the public. Dr. WAINWRIGHT has been singularly fortunate. Even an author's fastidiousness may be gratified with a company like Mr. WALLACK'S. The characters were excellently impersonated, especially the *Job Merryweather* of Mr. BROUGHAM, and the *Arthur Beaufort* of Mr. LESTER WALLACK. Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH, a very good comedian, was sadly stilted as *Herbert Vane*, and made the part much heavier than the author intended. Mrs. HOEY and Miss MARY GANNON did the best they could with very poor parts, and the less important members of the company were generally good and painstaking. With all these advantages the piece dragged, although vehemently applauded wherever there was an excuse for applause. We are at a loss to imagine how a play so destitute of plot, incident and characterization can succeed.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.—The first concert of the second season of this young and prosperous association took place at the Brooklyn Athenæum on Saturday evening. The hall was crowded. Seldom does it happen that an art-society meets with such prompt recognition at the hands of the public. The Brooklyn Philharmonic Society was ushered into being at a most critical period. The panic had well nigh driven all thought of amusemhnt from the public mind. It seemed barely possible to reckon on an audience at any price, and still less to entertain expectations of a subscription list. Yet so eager were the Brooklynites for classical music that a large number of subscribers were at once obtained and the first annual report informs us that the average attendance at the concerts was from one thousand to twelve hundred persons. This, in so dull a season, was indeed a triumph. The prospects this year are, of course, even more flattering.

The orchestra consists of forty players, selected mainly from the Philharmonic Society of New-York. It is as well balanced as its strength will permit, and can boast of some of the finest artists. Mr. THEODORE EISFELD was the conductor last year, but owing to that gentleman's absence the *bâton* has momentarily passed into the hands of Mr. NOLL, the leader. Hereafter Mr. CARL BERGMANN—one of the best conductors of classical music—will supply the place of Mr. EISFELD. The programme contained three orchestral pieces, SPOHR'S Symphony of the "Seasons," BEETHOVEN'S overture to "Egmont," and SPONTINI'S overture to "La Vestale." Each of these pieces was executed with marked ability; the Symphony in particular bringing forth the best traits of a well-drilled band. We have not heard it given so well. There were two instrumental solos, one for the clarionet, by Mr. KEIFER, the other for the cornet, by Mr. SCHREIBER. Both were rendered deliciously.

In the vocal department Brooklyn gave a lesson to New-York. At our philharmonic the singling is usually third rate. The sister institution boasted no less a singer than Mme. GAZZANIGA—the greatest prima donna in the country. This remarkable artist sang *Ah! mon fils* from the "Prophete," with a depth of emotion that we have never heard surpassed. We were unprepared for so striking a rendition of MEYERBEER'S music. The aria from the "Favorita" was also admirably given, and the coquetish Spanish *chanson* called "The Orange Girl." Madame GAZZANIGA was heartily applauded. The concert was in every respect a complete success. Mr. NOLL conducted.

☞ J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar,
AND
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS,
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED AND INHALED,
IT CURES
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS,
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THROAT AND LUNGS.
The Powders impart energy to the system and expel all impurities from the
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R. B. COLMAN, Esq., late of Astor House, New-York.
THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
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JOHN M. BARNARD, Esq., Boston, Mass.
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And thousands of others.
Olive Tar 50 cents a bottle; Powders $1 a package; three packages $2 50 at No. 315 BROADWAY, next to the Hospital.

☞ Fraser's River and San Francisco.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers per the ship GRAY FEATHER will please have their baggage on board, Pier No. 6, North River, THIS DAY, by 12 o'clock, as she will positively sail. A few more passengers can be taken at reduced rates by immediate application to
L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st.

☞ Singer's Sewing Machine—Important to the Public.—A new family Sewing Machine, combining the latest improvements, at the extreme low price of
FIFTY DOLLARS.
The prices of all our standard machines have been greatly reduced. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, it is well known, though dearer in price, have always been cheaper in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so that all must be satisfied. Call and examine the new machines at the low prices.
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☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines. They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* New style, price $50.
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FROM EUROPE.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.
Are now opening the *largest and most elegant assortment* of goods they have ever received, being the results of Mr. Haughwout's recent purchases when in Europe,
Consisting in part of
ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINING SERVICES,
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CLOCKS, VASES,
CANDELABRAS,
FINE PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS,
PARIAN STATUARY,
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We also call attention to our
Stock of
CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES,
STERLING SILVER
and SILVER-PLATED WARE,
CUTLERY and MIRRORS,
of which we have an *unusually rich and varied* assortment, which we are prepared to sell at
Extremely moderate prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome sts.

☞ Jules Hauel's Eau Divine de Venus, or Nymph Soap—Renders the skin soft, fair and blooming, and entirely and speedily eradicates all cutaneous eruptions, tan, freckles, &c., imparting to the complexion the radiant, delicate bloom of perennial youth. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., Perfumers and importers, Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by GARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st.; and at retail by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ Parties Furnished
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest collection of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice-cream, mottoes, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ Soluble Glass, Chemicals, Metals, Cognac Oil, Flavorings, &c., Fire-water, rust and mildew proof preparation, Oils, Rum, Juniper, Lavender, Neroly and Geranium, Electrotypers' Plumbago, Stove-polishers' Black Lead, Asbestos, Bismuth, Malva Flower, Platina, Cadmium, Manganese, Nickel, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ Mark these Prices!!—Crossley's Medallion Velvet Carpets, $1 50 per yard; Royal English Velvets, $1 12½@$1 25; Brussels, 75c., 80c. and 90c.; All-Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c.; Oil-cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. per yard. Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c., at unheard-of Low Prices!
ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

☞ Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

☞ Ladd, Webster & Co.,
(Late Hunt, Webster & Co.,)
TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, preferable to any other machine, No. 469 Broadway.

☞ Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ Epilepsy.—Examine the testimonials and satisfy yourself of the truth, that Dr. HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT is the only known and unfailing remedy for Fits. Principal depôt, No. 58 Dey-st.

☞ Dressmaking and Family Sewing, in every variety, neatly and expeditiously done by Mrs. E. SIMPSON, at No. 495 Broadway. As a guarantee of the excellence of her work, she may state that she uses Grover & Baker's celebrated Sewing Machines.

MARRIED.

OSTRANDER—BENEDICT.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 28, by the Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, Mr. ISAAC OSTRANDER to Mrs. SUSAN C. BENEDICT, widow of the late Dr. Benedict, all of this City.

MORRELL—GAGE.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 28, by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, Mr. ISAAC W. MORRELL, of Newtown, L. I., to Miss NELLIE E. GAGE, daughter of J. L. Gage, Esq., of New-York City.

DIED.

WENMAN.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 29, CATHARINE A. WENMAN, wife of the late Samuel P. Wenman, and daughter of John Conrey, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Monday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Friday morning, Oct. 29, ISABELL, only daughter of James L. and Josephine Davis, aged 7 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock, from No. 72 2d-st.

LAMB.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 30, SUSAN LAMB, daughter of Geo. C. Lamb, in the 23d year of her age.

Funeral this day, (Monday,) at 2 P. M., from No. 389 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

JOHNSON.—In Williamsburg, on Sunday morning, Oct. 31, ELIZA JOHNSON, aged 57 years and 3 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Jeremiah Johnson, No. 469 Grand-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LOOMIS.—In Bennington, Vt., on Thursday, Oct. 21, Mrs. SARAH LOOMIS, widow of the late Rev. Aretas Loomis, aged 67 years.

KIRK.—At New-Orleans, on Friday, Oct. 29, GEORGE G. KIRK, in the 48th year of his age.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE:
Exhibition of
F. E. CHURCH'S GREAT ORIGINAL PAINTING OF
NIAGARA
and
T. J. BARKER'S "IL CORSO,"
(The Race Course at Rome during the Carnival.)
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
NO. 353 BROADWAY.
N. B.—Both the above Paintings ARE TO BE PRESENTED to the general body of CASH SUBSCRIBERS to the *fac simile* of
CHURCH'S NIAGARA,
With other advantages, for which see prospectus, which will be forwarded on application.
THE FAC SIMILE BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED IN OIL COLORS after the original now publishing.
ARTISTS' PROOFS, mounted, $30; PRINTS, $15.
Admission to both Paintings, 25 cents.

AUTUMN AND WINTER CLOTHING
FOR
MEN'S WEAR,
NEWLY IMPORTED, AND FOR SALE BY
MORTIMER, WALTON & DEBOST,
No. 106 Duane-st.,
COMPRISING THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
PARIS AND LONDON
CASIMERES AND VESTINGS.
Also, President, Clarendon, Esquimaux, Havelock, Saratoga, Lucknow and Melton Coatings.
Superfine West-of-England and French Beavers and Whitneys.
Black and Colored Cloths and Doeskins, Satin de Chines, Serges, Italian Cloths, and
every variety of Trimmings suitable for the Merchant Tailoring and fine Clothing Trade.
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BROOKS BROTHERS
Still continue to keep (as heretofore,)
at their
Old Establishment,
CHERRY-ST., CORNER CATHERINE,
A choice selection
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Their usual assortment
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FINE FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For City Trade,
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS,
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Together
With all kinds of Outfits
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VOYAGES AND TRAVELING.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!
TO RIBBON BUYERS.
Our highest priced ribbons,
Job lots,
Is $2 50 per piece.
These goods were never imported less than $5 25 per piece.
Call and see for yourselves.
Save 50 per cent.
And purchase of the cash Ribbon House No. 116 Chambers-st.
JNO. FARRELL.

LIGHT!—KEROSENE!!—LIGHT!!!
LAMPS! LAMPS!!
OIL! OIL! OIL! OIL! OIL!
TUCKER & PADDON, No. 90 Duane-st., corner of Broadway, are now prepared to furnish Kerosene Oil and Lamps, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices for cash. Call and see them burn.
China, Glass, and Crockery, at wholesale and retail. Dinner sets, $12; tea sets, $2 50.
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Used by everybody.
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Manufacturer and Wholesale Agent,
No. 9 Platt st., New-York.

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.
Compounded entirely from Gums.
Precisely what the name indicates.
Regulate the Liver, and the stomach and bowels will be

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
CHANGE OF BILL.
NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY,
In five acts,
GREAT HIT BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR.
MONDAY, Nov. 1—Second night
of a New and Original Five act Comedy, illustrative of life and manners in New-York, and written expressly for this theatre by D. Wadsworth Walnwright, M. D., entitled
WHEAT AND CHAFF.
An original song composed for the comedy by G. F. BRISTOW, Esq.
Job Merry-weather.....Mr. John Brougham
Arthur Beaufort, nephew to Job.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Herbert Wynn.....Mr. Chas. Wheatleigh
Charles Henley.....Mr. Thomas Chandler
Thomas, proprietor of the "Hell".....Mr. John Sloan
Thomas, servant to Mrs. Grafton.....Mr. F. Chippendale
Jack, servant to Vane.....Mr. Floyd
Friends of Vane. Mr. Levere, Mr. Tree, Mr. Jeffries, Mr. Lascelles, Mr. Parsloe, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Mason, Mr. Oliver
Mrs. Grafton.....Mrs. Hoey
Blanche Gay, niece of Mrs. Grafton.....Miss Mary Gannon
Sugar.....Miss Carman
Guests at Ball.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
By ISHERWOOD and WALLACE.
ACT I.
Scene 1—Vane's Apartments.
Scene 2—Hall in Mrs. Grafton's House.
Scene 3—Library in Mrs. Grafton's House.
ACT II.
Scene 1—Arthur's Studio.
Scene 2—Hall in Mrs. Grafton's House.
Scene 3—View of Fifth-avenue from Fourteenth-street.
ACT III.
Scene 1—Library, opening into Drawing-room.
ACT IV.
Scene 1—Moonlight view of Union-square.
Scene 2—Entrance to a Fashionable "Hell."
Scene 3—Fashionable Gambling Saloon.
ACT V.
Scene 1—Ballroom in Mrs. Grafton's.
The new and capital farce,
DYING FOR LOVE.
will conclude the evening's entertainments.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.
The new Comedy,
WHEAT AND CHAFF
will be repeated every evening until further notice.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Change of Time—Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
The Performances will terminate as nearly to 10½ as possible.
Tickets 50 cents; no Reserved Seats.
CHANGE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRICES.
One Hundred Commodious and Luxurious
ORCHESTRA STALLS
Have been added, affording ample room to each person. These seats may be secured, and will be retained throughout the whole performance.
The Upper Tier of Boxes 25 cents—entrance on Crosby-st. Private boxes $5. Children 25 cents.
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 1,
Fourth night of the Grand Historical Romance,
THE FORE OF ROME.
Written by DION BOURCICAULT, Esq.,
Produced with new Scenery, Dresses, and Appointments.
Forty-ninth night of the triumphant engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
And DION BOURCICAULT,
Who will appear in their original characters of
BIANCO and HUGO,
Assisted by the following talent:
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN. Mr. CHARLES FISHER,
Mr. E. A. DAVENPORT. Mr. MADDOCKS,
Mr. WHITING, Mr. GROSVENER.
Mrs. COLEMAN POPE.
The entire company, with seventy auxiliaries.
On Tuesday, the celebrated horse ETHAN ALLEN will appear.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
THIRD WEEK OF THE NEW THREE-ACT COMEDY.
Houses Crowded to Overflowing! Enthusiasm Unbounded! Applause Unlimited! Good Humor and Hilarity Reigning Supreme!
Such is the unparalleled success which has characterized this last production of the celebrated TOM TAYLOR, that the management deems it simply necessary to announce its continuance on the bill until further notice.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1858,
and every night during the week,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet.....Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law.....Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk.....Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler.....Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells
Augusta, her daughters. Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. Sothern
Georgina, her daughters. Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith.....Miss Sara Stevens
To conclude with the screaming farce of
THE OBSTINATE FAMILY.
Characters by Messrs. Burnett, Levick, Peters, and the Misses Wells, Germon and Flynn.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF MRS. JULIA DEAN HAYNE.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1858,
Will commence with the five-act play of
TORTESA THE USURER.
Isabella Falcone.....Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne
To be followed by
HUSBAND AT SIGHT.
To conclude with the Farce of
HERCULES.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 1 and 2, the performance will commence with an entire new drama entitled
THE LOST TREASURE,
or,
THE CHAMPION OF CASTILE.
Enrique de Moneva.....Mr. G. C. Boniface
Concluding with the highly successful local drama of
NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 1,
The entertainment will commence with the Drama, entitled the
LOST TREASURE; OR, THE CHAMPION OF CASTILE.
To be followed by the drama of the
FIEND OF THE MOUNTAIN.
To conclude with the drama of the AMERICAN TAR

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
PICCOLOMINI—FORMES.
The public are respectfully informed that an
ONLY CONCERT
Will be given by
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI AND CARL FORMES,
On THURSDAY next, Nov. 4, which will be most positively their only appearance.
The following artists will most positively appear:
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
GASSIER, FLORENZA, TAMARO,
CARL FORMES.
The programme will be a most interesting one, consisting of twelve pieces, including
An Acting Duet, by
PICCOLOMINI and FORMES.
An English Ballad, by
PICCOLOMINI.
"The Wanderer" and "Standard-bearer," by
CARL FORMES.
Full particulars on Monday. The sale of seats commences on Wednesday Nov. 3, at 9 precisely, at Carl Formes's, No. 213 Fulton-st., and Rose's book store, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.
Reserved seats.....$1 50
Admission.....1 00

NIXON & KEMP'S GRAND EQUESTRIA,
PALACE GARDENS,
Sixth-av. and Fourteenth-st.
SECOND WEEK OF THE GREAT TROUPE.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, 2 and 3, and also on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
PAVILION WARM AND DRY.
AUDIENCES FASHIONABLE AND LARGE.
Pronounced by all to be the most brilliant Entertainment in the City.
First appearance in this country of the celebrated Parisian Rope Dancers,
MME. ALEXANDER,
from the Hippodrome and Cirque Olympique—the most Daring Artist in the World.
LITTLE LOUIE,
the Child Rider, in her unapproachable act of Horsemanship.
MELVILLE,
The Great, on his Barebacked Steed,
with a full troupe of Gymnasts, Riders, Acrobats, &c.
NIXON & KEMP'S EQUESTRIA.
The children engaged in the performance of "Cinderella" and the "Lancers' Quadrille," at the Broadway Theatre last Winter, are requested to meet at the Palace Garden Box-Office, at 10 A. M.
NIXON & KEMP.
Doors open at 2 and at 7 P. M.; performances to commence half an hour afterwards.
Admission.....50 cents
Children under 12 years.....25 cents
No reserved seats.

GRAND EXHIBITION
OF
CLASSICAL STATUETIC PAINTINGS,
NOW OPEN, AT THE
FLORENTINE GALLERY,
No. 618 Broadway,
One door from Laura Keene's Theatre,
Comprising a selection of various specimens of female beauty, unembellished and "unadorned." These paintings, the production of the greatest classic painters of ancient days, when the chaste and beautiful form of every woman, void of drapery, was the theme of rivalry and competition. The life-like effect is a complete deception, and their chaste form disarms an evil thought. The living models the world ever produced must have been the exclusive study of the artists, to enable them to produce such incomparable, unparalleled and exquisite beauty. Faultless in color, drawing and effect. Artists and connoisseurs should not fail to see so rare a collection.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.
NO. 444 BROADWAY.
The greatest Band in the Empire City.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK in a new piece, entitled
PONCE.
Hernandez as the Brazilian Ape.
In which he is unrivalled, not even by Marcette.
Preceding the above piece, UNSWORTH'S LAMENT, Mr. McGowan's Reel, Eccentric Plantation Dance, new Mississippian Quartette, and Ethiopian Minstrelsy in all its variety.

HOWARD'S DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
This great Mechanical Picture will open shortly in his new Hall, Broadway. Particulars given in future advertisements.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

SCULPTURE AND PICTURES.—A CHOICE collection, comprising works by the eminent sculptors, Palmer, Church, Durand, Kensett, Cropsey, Trein, Hart, and other well-known artists, at private sale, at room No. 12 Appleton's Building, Broadway. May be seen each day, from 10 till 3 o'clock.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S READINGS AT CLINTON HALL.—The reading of "THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH," which was announced for Saturday evening last, and which was postponed on account of the extreme inclemency of the weather, will take place at Clinton Hall on SATURDAY EVENING next, Nov. 6.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PICCOLOMINI—D'ANGRI. MONDAY, Nov. 1—IL TROVATORE.
THE SALE OF SEATS
for IL TROVATORE commences on MONDAY at the Academy of Music and Bruesing's at 8½, and at Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st., at 9. Seats and tickets may likewise be had at the door on the evening.
On Monday—Positively the last week but one of
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI.
IL TROVATORE,
Which will be given with a cast and an ensemble such as has never been attempted.
First appearance of the great contralto,
Madame D'ANGRI,
with whom arrangements have been made for a few nights, in consequence of which she will sing her renowned role of Azucena, which made such a sensation last season.
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
who will make her last appearance (but five) will sing the highly dramatic role of Leonora.
The great baritone, Signor FLORENZA,
will appear, for the first time in America, in his admired role of Count de Luna. Sig. STEFANI in his great role of Manrico. Sig. GASPARONI as Farando.
THE TROVATORE
has always been a popular opera. Although it has been given so many times, the Director confidently trusts that from the
UNRIVALLED ENSEMBLE,
and from the unprecedented combination of such artists as
PICCOLOMINI, D'ANGRI,
and
STEFANI FLORENZA,
the unrivaled excellence of the orchestra and chorus, under the direction of
Signor MUZIO, the favorite pupil of Signor VERDI,
it will present all the attractions of a most interesting novelty.
On Wednesday—Last appearance but four of
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.
On Thursday—PICCOLOMINI and FORBES will make their first and most positively only appearance in Brooklyn, at the Athenæum, in a Grand Festival Concert.
On FRIDAY MME. GAZZANIGA
will appear. This will be the only opportunity her numerous admirers will have to hear her in one of her great characters, as she has accepted an engagement with Mr. Maretzek to sing in Havana. The entertainment selected for
THE GAZZANIGA NIGHT
will consist of the entire opera of LUCREZIA BORGIA and the fourth act of LA FAVORITA, with a great cast.
On Saturday will be given the only
MATINEE OF THE PRESENT SEASON.
Mr. ULLMAN has much pleasure to announce that
MLLE. GHIONI,
one of the principal artists of Mr. Lumley's Company, from Her Majesty's Theatre, London, has arrived. Due notice will be given of her first appearance in America.
TO THE PUBLIC.
Mr. ULLMAN, from a sense of justice, deems it his duty to publicly announce that the several proprietors of those places where irregular and illicit ticket offices had been established by speculators have withdrawn their permission.
Public attention is likewise called to the fact that during the great rush a number of counterfeit tickets had been sold by itinerant ticket speculators to respectable persons, who, of course, were denied admission. The co-operation of the public is still confidently relied upon, particularly at the approach of Mlle. Piccolomini's farewell performances in several entertainments of the most striking character.

CHURCH'S "NIAGARA"
and
BARKER'S "IL CORSO."
These two magnificent paintings, for a short time longer,
ON EXHIBITION AT
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
NO. 353 BROADWAY.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ANOTHER WEEK OF the Infant with a Beard—the little boy, only FOUR YEARS OLD, with redundant Beard and Whiskers. THIODON'S MIMIC WORLD, in some of its most perfect and delightful Series of Novel Entertainments. That prince of humorists, DR. VALENTINE, in an original collection of eccentric anecdotes, stories, sketches, &c. THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and also THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The Bearded Baby, Grand Aquaria, Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c., to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

LECTURES.

LECTURES—MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
BAYARD TAYLOR—*Moscow*—on MONDAY, Nov. 1;
THURSDAY, Nov. 4. G. M. VANDENHOFF, M. A., Shakespearean Readings. Tickets for the course of six lectures, lady and gentleman, $2 50; single, $2; single admission, 50 cents. Lectures commence at 8 o'clock.

LECTURES FOR LADIES AT THE SPRINGLER INSTITUE.—FIRST COURSE—By Prof. HENRY B. SMITH, D.D., of the Union Theological Seminary, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, at 11 o'clock, on BOREAL PSYCHOSOPHY, comprising the following topics: Man as a Moral Agent; Liberty and Necessity, with the various theories; Conscience and its functions; the Idea of Right; the Different Theories of the Nature of Virtue; Personal and Social Duties and Rights; Political Duties and Rights, including the Rights of Woman; Duties to God; the Harmony and Difference of Natural and Christian Ethics; and the Christian Virtues.
SECOND COURSE—ON THE EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY; Nature and Outline of the Argument; Possibility and Need of a Revelation.
1. *Historical Proof*: Life and Character of Christ; the Apostles and their Testimony; of Prophecy; of Miracles; of the Scriptures and their Inspiration.
2. *Philosophical Proof*: Christianity the Perfect Religion; Christianity Superior to Philosophy; Christianity the Centre of History.
THIRD COURSE—ON ESTHETICS; the Beautiful, in Distinction from other Ideas; the Different Theories; of Imagination, Genius, and Taste; the Artist; the Different Forms and Laws of the Beautiful; Oriental, Classic, and Christian Art; the Beautiful in Nature; the Beautiful in Art; Architecture; Sculpture; Painting; Music; Poetry, Lyric, Epic, and Dramatic; the Beautiful, in Relation to Cultivation, Morals, and Religion.
HISTORICAL LECTURES.
1. By Prof. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., of the Union Seminary, on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 1 o'clock, commencing Nov. 2.
ON THE GENERAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD BEFORE CHRIST, as a Providential Discipline, paving the way for Christianity; embracing: 1. The Preparation of the Theatre of this History. 2. How it was Peopled. 3. The Catastrophes which Befell it. 4. The several Races of Men. 5. The Hebrew Nation in the several distinct Stadia of their History. 6. The Grand Historic Civilizations and Empires, such as the Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek and Roman, which conditioned the Hebrew development and prepared the way for Christ.
2. By Professor HOWARD CROSBY, of the New-York University, the commencement of which, and of the following course, will be duly announced:
ON THE HISTORY OF GREECE, and its relative position in the World's History; embracing a view of the great historical facts connected with the origin, the progress, and decline of Empire, its Heroes, Statesmen, Historians, Philosophers, Poets, and Monuments of Art; the influence of Greece on the Roman Empire and the Modern World.
3. By Professor VINCENZO BOTTA, Ph. D., of the New-York University:
ON ITALY AND THE ROMAN EMPIRE, including a survey of the various causes, elements, and effects of Italian Civilization.
This course, in connection with Professor BOTTA'S class in the Italian Language now forming, will give a rare opportunity for acquaintance with the Roman World, its History, Literature, Philosophy, and Fine Arts.
The Classes in Italian, Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 12 to 1 o'clock. Ladies desiring further information respecting the above, or the Classes in the Italian or German Language, may obtain it at the Institute.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Directors have the honor to announce that the first regular course of fourteen lectures before the Association, will commence at the Athenæum, at 8 o'clock, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, and will be continued on the Tuesday Evenings thereafter, as follows:
1. Nov. 16—Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr., of Boston.
2. Nov. 23—DAVID PAUL BROWN, of Philadelphia.
3. Nov. 30—GEO. W. CURTIS.
4. Dec. 7—BAYARD TAYLOR.
5. Dec. 14—DONALD G. MITCHELL (Ik Marvel.)
6. Dec. 21—Hon. HORACE MANN, of Ohio.
7. Dec. 28—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
8. Jan. 4—RICHD. O'GORMAN.
9. Jan. 11—RALPH WALDO EMERSON.
10. Jan. 25—G. B. FONTANA.
11. Feb. 1—WENDELL PHILLIPS.
12. Feb. 8—GEO. VANDENHOFF.
13. Feb. 15—EDWARD G PARKER.
14. Feb. 22—The Hon. JOEL T. HEADLY.
Tickets for the course, $2 each to Members of the Association; to other persons $3 each. Members' tickets are for sale at the Library.
The $3 tickets may be purchased of R. J. Davis, corner of Fulton and Clinton sts., and of H. H. Dickinson, corner of Atlantic and Henry sts.
No tickets for Single Lectures will be sold, if a sufficient number of Course tickets are taken to fill the house.
On behalf of the Board of Directors.
LEWIS ROBERTS, President.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Lecture by the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock, at the Cooper Institute. Subject—*Wit and Humor*. Admission 25 cents. Tickets may be had at Messrs. HALL & SONS', No. 239 Broadway; ROE LOCKWOOD & SON'S, No. 411 Broadway; Mr. T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway; Messrs. MILLER, MATHEWS & CLASBACK'S, No. 751 Broadway; and at the door on the evening of the lecture. Doors open at 6½ o'clock.
MARK HOYT, Chairman Lecture Committee.

FAMILIAR LECTURES ON HISTORY AND Geography will be delivered every TUESDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, from 3 to 4, by JOHN MACMULLEN, A. M., at his rooms, No. 900 Broadway, (entrance on 20th-st.) Tickets 25 cents, may be had at Crowen's, or at the door. Each ticket admits two persons. Half tickets also for sale. Five tickets for $1. To commence Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1858.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
MORSE LINES,
General Office, No. 43 Wall-st.
RATES REDUCED.
With six wires, and improved business facilities, this Company is enabled to reduce their charges as follows, viz:

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New-York to Philadelphia	25 cents	2 cents
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Invite business for all points in the United States and Canada. Their lines are connected with the Eastern and Canada Lines at New-York, and with the Western Lines at Baltimore.
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Is the Oldest Telegraph Company in the United States, and alone have the right to use the Morse Invention upon the route of their Lines.
The public may rely upon the prompt and accurate transmission of all dispatches deposited at the following offices:

New-York	No. 43 Wall-st.
New-York	Astor House, at Main Entrance.
New-York	New-Haven depôt, 27th-st.
Philadelphia	No. 302 Chesnut-st.
Philadelphia	Girard House.
Baltimore	Sun Iron Building.
Washington	Cor. Pennsylvania-av. and 6th-st.
Washington	United States Capitol.
Boston	Merchants' Exchange.
Portland	No. 29 Exchange-st.
Cincinnati	Under Burnett House.
New-Orleans	Under St. Charles Hotel

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The Seventy-eighth Term opens Sept. 13. Stages, as usual, will convey pupils, residing at a distance, to and from the Institute. For further particulars, refer to HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., principal, No. 217 Madison-st.; JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President. No. 141 Henry-st.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.
Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

BOYS' SCHOOL,
No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, OCTOBER, 1858.—POST GRADUATE INSTRUCTION FOR 1858-9.—Lectures will be delivered as follows:
IN THE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.
At the College, in 49th-st., beginning on Nov. 8.
By Professor MCCULLOCH—On the Mechanics of Etherial Matters; or, the Present State of Knowledge in relation to Heat, Light, and Electricity.
By Professor JOY—On Chemistry, with practical instruction in the Laboratory.
By Professor PECK—Civil Engineering, including Surveying, with the use of instruments, general principles of construction, and graphics.
By Professor DAVIES—On the Higher Mathematics, and the nature and history of Mathematical Science.
By Professor HACKLEY—On Physical Astronomy, with the practical use of instruments.
By Professor TORREY—On Botany.
IN THE SCHOOL OF LETTERS.
At the Rooms of the New-York Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.
By Professor LIEBER—On the History of Commerce; and, subsequently, on Political Science.
By Professor NAIRNE—On Ethics.
By Professor GUYOT—On Comparative Physical Geography, in its relation to History and Modern Civilization.
By the Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH—On the English Language.
The Law School, under the charge of Professor THEODORE W. DWIGHT, will open at the Rooms of the Historical Society, on the 1st day of November.
Price of tickets to each course $5, to all but graduates, of not more than three years' standing, of Columbia College, the New-York University, and Free Academy, to whom the price will be $3, except the course on Chemistry and the Law School, for each of which a special charge will be made.
Further information can be obtained at the Library of the Historical Society, at the office of Wm. Betts, Esq., of No. 52 Wall-st., from either of the Professors, or from the President of the College.
CHARLES KING,
President of Columbia College.

NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN—COOPER INSTITUTE.—This School is now open for pupils, with increased accommodations and facilities for instruction.
The Lessons will be two, daily, (except Saturday,) from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 4 o'clk.
The Lady Managers have arranged with Mr. T. Addison Richards, an artist of established reputation as a successful teacher, to take the entire charge of the School, giving instruction personally in Drawing and Painting in oil and water colors.
The Wood-Engraving classes will continue, as heretofore, under the supervision of Mr. H. W. Herrick.
In pursuance of the original plan of this School, all pupils intending to join Industrial Classes are charged but $5 per quarter for daily lessons.
The Lady Managers, in consequence of the large space at their disposal through the liberality of Mr. Cooper, have determined to receive a limited number of other pupils in the Drawing-Classes, at the low rate of $10 per quarter.
Also classes for painting in oil and water colors. For further information, apply at the School. Orders received at the School for drawing and engraving on wood.
MRS. J. STURGES, } Executive
MISS MARY M. HAMILTON, } Committee.
MRS. GEORGE CURTIS. }

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND GYMNASIUM, YONKERS, N. Y.—The Winter session of five months will commence on the first Monday in November. The discipline of the School is military. There are at present five vacancies. Boys between the ages of 13 and 18, and only those who can bring satisfactory testimonials of character will be received. Terms for board and tuition, $300 per annum. Circulars, with full information of the School, and catalogues of its members, will be found at the bookstore of Clark, Austin & Smith, Park-row, New-York, or furnished on application to the Principals, the Rev. GEORGE COOKE and M. N. WISEWELL.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address
AUG. F. NITCHY.

THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Winter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

THE ENGLISH CLASSICAL AND FRENCH Boarding-school for boys at Litchfield, Conn., will commence its ninth session on Tuesday, Nov. 2. The Rev. Dr. RICHARD & SON, Principals and proprietors. The boys will leave the 27th-st. depôt on Tuesday, at 3 P. M., under charge of one of the instructors who can be seen at the office at R. A. WATKINSON, on Monday, the 1st of November, No. 20 Nassau-st., from 11 to 1 o'clock.

A GRADUATE OF TRINITY COLLEGE, Dublin, who obtained high honors in Classics and Mathematics, and has been successfully engaged for nine years, in England, in preparing pupils for honors at the Universities, would receive a few select pupils preparing for university or college examinations. Address Mr. STEVENSON, No. 257 4th-av., near 20th-st.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, NEW-YORK—A family boarding-school for twenty-four boys, reopens Nov. 3. No day pupils. No assistants. Thorough instruction by the Principal. Liberal treatment, and comforts of home. For circulars, information, or an interview, address A. WATSON. A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 42d semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 87 Liberty st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, entrance No. 154 Lafayette-st., will send their circulars for small boys, if requested by letter or personal application, to any part of the City.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken and 2 from Hackensack, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm, in a healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year, (no extras.) For Circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT.

MISS RIVIERE, ARTISTE FROM PARIS, teacher of the Piano-forte and Spanish language, daughter of Mr. RIVIERE, landscape painter, informs her pupils that she will resume her lessons, and offers her services to families. Residence No. 338 4th-av., between 25th and 26th-sts.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at the school and at RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway. Further particulars in advertisement in New-York *Tribune*.

MOUNT VERNON BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—The Winter Term will commence Monday, Nov. 1.
Circulars can be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or by application to the Principal,
JOHN OAKLEY.

THE BEST BUSINESS SCHOOL IS THE New-York Polytechnic, Nos. 18 and 20 4th-av. J. G. HUBBS, (15 years principal Mount Washington and Merchants' School,) Rector. Boarders only $65; bookkeepers $25.

MRS. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O., at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE Institute, Greene Co., N. Y.—Male and Female. The Principal will accompany students Nov. 2. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. WARRING & BISBEE, (successors to Charles Bartlett,) Principals. Lads are received and prepared for business or College. Catalogues sent on application. Winter term commences Nov. 3.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Nyack, on the Hudson. This first-class seminary for young ladies, will be reopened Nov. 1. For circulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., Nyack, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT Stamford, Conn., Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars, address the Principal.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS—FOR GENTLEmen, from 7 to 9. Drawing from plaster casts and from Nature, at Professor S. SCHUSTER'S Academy, No. 782 Broadway.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Winter term commences Nov. 1. Terms $70 per session, of five months. Circulars to be had of the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

PRIVATE EDUCATION, NO. 809 BROADWAY—Thorough, efficient and under the best influences. Few pupils, and particular attention given to each. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—DAY AND Boarding—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY—Supplies schools and families with teachers, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Teachers wanted. References—Faculty of Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. A. Greenleaf and others.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

AT $10—BOOKKEEPING, &C.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will commence a practical course THIS DAY, to prepare gentlemen for head or assistant bookkeepers, by the 1st of January. Secured seats only $10 for the full course. Apply at once. Regular terms, $25. Writing 5, for afternoon pupils.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $225 per annum. For catalogues and circulars, address
Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen, No. 48 East 34th-st. A primary department has been added. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.,
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Winter Session of this School will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of November next.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—POST GRADUATE COURSE.—The Law School will be opened on MONDAY EVENING next, at 3 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the Historical Society, corner of 11th-st. and 2d-av., by Professor THEODORE W. DWIGHT, who will deliver an Introductory Lecture on "Our Municipal Law, and the best Mode of acquiring a Knowledge of it." Those desirous of attending this School will have an opportunity, at the close of the Lecture, of conferring with the Professor. This Lecture will be open to all.
CHAS. KING, President, Columbia College.

WESLEY'S SELECT FEMALE OFFICES, No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., and No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st. Employers in City and country wanting respectable, experienced and well-recommended help, consisting of American, English, Welsh, Scotch, Protestants and others, cannot fail to be suited, or no charge. N. B.—Four Protestant cooks, four nurses and seamstresses, and three chambermaids and waiters on hand; also, two good laundresses. A lady in attendance.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS UNDER 12.—Terms $40, including music at $10, per quarter, in advance. Time of commencing, 2d Monday in November. Further information and good references given by correspondence. Address Mrs. WM. A. BULL, Wilton, Cannon Station, Conn.

A LADY WILL GIVE INSTRUCTIONS ON the piano-forte for $10 per quarter, and engage to give satisfaction. Apply at No. 266 Houston-st.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD MANY YEARS experience in teaching in the best female seminaries in the State, having retired to the country, (three hours' ride from the City,) would take three or four misses into her house to educate. In addition to the English branches, French, music, drawing and painting will be taught. If desired, instruction in housekeeping will be given. Refer to the Rev. Dr. Bellows. For particulars, address S. H. S., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO TAKE CHARGE of the classical department in a Boys' Boarding School. Would also be expected to instruct in a few English branches, and to assist in the care of boys out of study hours. Preference given to a person who, in addition to above, can teach French. Address, stating terms PRINCIPAL, Norwalk, Conn.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY, FULLY competent to teach the elementary and higher branches of English, and also the French language and music on the piano-forte, desires to obtain a few pupils as visiting governess; the most satisfactory references will be given. Address S. G., Box No. 2,350 Post-Office.

WANTED—A FRENCH LADY, A NATIVE OF Paris, daughter of a Protestant clergyman, desires a situation as governess in a private family, to teach French, music and drawing. Has no objection to go to the South. Best references given and required. Address S. T. F., Box No. 1,559 Post-Office.

MUSIC AND FRENCH TEACHER WANTED—To reside in a first-class Family Boys' Boarding School, within an hour's ride, by railroad, of the City. Salary from $300 to $500, according to competency. Address, without delay, X. Y., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, NO. 289 BROADWAY.—Ladies or gentlemen wishing engagements to teach, should forward their qualifications. Principals and school officers supplied with thorough teachers for any department, without charge. Address RICE & ANDREWS.

PARENTS WISHING TO EDUCATE THEIR children can find circulars of the best School at the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway. Schools supplied with competent teachers and teachers with engagements. References: Faculty Amherst College, the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, et als. Teachers wanted.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS HIS SERVICES as visiting teacher at convenient hours in the afternoon and on Saturday, to young ladies who may wish to continue their English or classical studies. Applications for references or arrangements may be made by mail, or at No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG, A. M.

A STUDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY—Wishes board and teaching in a respectable family. Address D. G., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS with IRON FR

REAL ESTATE.

TO LET—THE STABLE IN THE REAR OF NO. 162 5th-av., 4 stalls, large and convenient coach and harness rooms, entrance in 22d-st. Inquire at No. 162 5th-av.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park, new, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFfers for sale a Farm, in the town of Varick, Seneca County, State of New-York, on the banks of the Seneca Lake, 8½ miles South from Geneva, on the Lake Railroad, and 8½ miles North from the State Agricultural Farm and College containing 241 acres choice wheat land, 30 acres of which is wood land; has good buildings, choice fruit, well watered with never-failing springs.

The farm will be sold at a bargain. Possession given immediately. Terms of payment easy. For full particulars, enquire of JOHN FERGUSON, No. 87 Broad-st., New-York; or to the owner, HUGH CHAPMAN, Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—A first-class, brown-stone front house, 25 by 53, with bath-rooms and water on second floor, lot 133 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in grass-plats, garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good order. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and respectability. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 30 minutes, by three ferries. A cheerful and complete home but not an expensive one; will be sold with or without furniture, or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable terms. If sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 94 2d-place, Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 68 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—VALUable property in the city of Brooklyn; the lot of land with the dwelling-house thereon, on the southerly side of Warren-st., 200 feet easterly from Hoyt-st., lot 25x100 feet. Also, the lot of land and dwelling-house thereon on the northerly side of Dikeman-st., 115 feet westerly from Van Brunt-st.; also of lot 25x100 feet. Apply to ST. CLAIR SMITH, Attorney, &c., No. 85 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOHN BRODIE, } Executors.
JAMES GIBSON, }

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AT IRVINGTON.—Large two-story mansion, 54x50 feet, with all the modern improvements, baths, water closets, gas pipes, &c.; large carriage house and small barn, and about four acres of land. It is well fruited, and has a beautiful view of the Hudson, one-eighth of a mile from depôt. For sale on easy terms, by

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—FIVE first-class frame dwellings, built in superior manner, two stories, basement, sub-cellar and finished attic, on Canton-st., between Fulton-av. and Washington Park; location unsurpassed. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or THOMAS W. LOWE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern-built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner South 6th and 8th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE—A FARM SITUATED IN THE TOWN of New-Windsor, Orange Co., within 4½ miles of Newburg and one mile of Vail's Gate depôt; it is in a high state of cultivation and well fenced, and a never-failing stream running right through it. It contains 120 acres of land, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River. For particulars, inquire of JOHN WILLIAMSON, No. 58½ Division-st.

TO LET—LOFTS IN PARK-PLACE AND MURray-STREET.—The lofts of store No. 15 Park-place, running through to No 12 Murray-st., 25 feet by 150; also the lofts of store No. 10 Murray-st., 25 feet by 75, adjoining, which can be connected with the lofts of No. 12 Murray-st. if desired. Apply to HURLBUT, VAN VALKENBURGH & CO., No. 15 Park-place.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A country residence, pleasantly situated on the main street of the village of Plainfield, N. J., with about 10 acres of land. The house is in complete order, having recently been painted, and the outbuildings are all in good order. Possession immediately or in the Spring. Apply to W. F. HAVEMEYER, No. 44 Wall-st.

NEWTOWN, L. I.—TWENTY ACRES, CHARMingly situated, in the village of Newtown, and bounded by two great thoroughfares; fine house and several out-houses; for sale on easy terms, and in quantities to suit applicants, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY—FOUR BLOCKS from the ferry, commanding a prospect of the bay and narrows, a three-story brick house, No. 65 Hudson-st., with all modern improvements; hot and cold water, bath room, gas, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply to Mr. BOYLE, opposite the premises.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st., a large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 30 East 36th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., finished with all the modern improvements, and on one of the best sites in the City. Inquire of GEO. I. HAMILTON, No. 180 East 21st-st., or on the premises, from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND garden on Brooklyn Heights, brown-stone front, all modern improvements; a first-class residence in every respect. For card of admission and terms apply to DAVID BAIT, Jeweler, No. 406 Broadway, up stairs.

A DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, NO. 135 EIGHTH-STREET—Continuation of Clinton-place, opposite Clinton Hall—superior suit of front rooms on second floor, handsomely furnished for gentleman and wife. Also, rooms for single gentlemen; immediate vicinity of amusements, principal hotels, &c.

TO LET—THE NEW AND PLEASANT COTTAGE with tea-room on parlor floor, gas, dumb-waiter, large yard, and very convenient to Myrtle-av. cars, No. 108 Ryerson-st., key at No. 116.

JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN ASTORIA, FROM OCTOBER 1, A house, desirable as a Winter residence. It is within a few minutes' walk of the ferry, has 12 rooms, water, furnace and gas, and a stable attached. Terms moderate. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 57 Gold-st.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE modern 3-story dwelling house, No. 75 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.; has the usual conveniences of a family residence. Inquire at HENDRICKS & BROS.', No. 77 Broad-st., or No. 93 9th-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 158 West 24th-st.; gas, bath, &c. Will be let only to a small family; rent moderate, and possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY BROWN stone house No. 322 Henry-st., Brooklyn; gas, heaters and water complete, at a low rent until 1st of May. Inquire at No. 356 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, or No. 99 Bowery, New-York.

WANTED—IN THE UPPER PART OF THE CITY, part of a house for a small family; must be in a respectable neighborhood, and have gas, water, &c.; rent must be moderate. Address A. D., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, giving full particulars.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Chicago, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 289 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET CHEAP—A CARRIAGE HOUSE WELL fitted up, room for four horses and two or three carriages, in 45th-st., near 7th-av., for one or eight years. Apply at the Coal Office, 46th-st., or J. C. FULLER, 46th-st.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR AND BACK PARlor, if wanted, of house in Mansfield-place, West 51st-st., near 8th-av., with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 3 Nassau-st., room No. 2.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 111 Varick-st., furnished, consisting of four rooms, either separate or together, with water-closets, bath, hot and cold water. Will be rented very low for the Winter.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming section, 3½ miles from depôt. Good buildings, fruit, soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM WITHIN FORTY miles of New-York City, for cash, as the owner is going West, or will be traded for a stock of goods. Address L., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

DESIRABLE DESK ROOM FOR QUIET respectable business to let in Appleton's Building, No. 348 Broadway. Apply at room No. 26.

TO RENT.—A MODERATE-SIZED FURNISHED house in a good location. The board of two ladies will be taken in part payment of the rent. Address Box 2,117 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts.; engines one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—IN HOUSE NO. 17 CORNELIA-ST. four or five rooms, consisting of two basement rooms and two rooms on first floor, all in first-rate repair.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE OFFICE FOR A DOCtor to let, possession given immediately, at No. 208 100th-st. Inquire on the premises.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, factories, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Iron doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Fluted grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Fire-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Portland; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any made, and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

NEW COPPER LIGHTNING ROD—DAVIS Patent—One entire piece from top to bottom, without joint or coupling. Agents wanted. Lyon Manufacturing Co., Proprietors, No. 455 Broadway.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL sizes for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

HUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

JAMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, No. 70 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.

JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Louisville, Ky.,
Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.
NEW-YORK REFERENCES.—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.
Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

GEORGE BUTLER,
COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
Galveston, Texas.
Notes, Drafts or Accounts collected throughout the State of Texas, and remittances promptly made.
REFERENCES—New-York—Moses Taylor & Co., J. H. Brower & Co., W. G. Lane & Co., Henry Sneiden & Co., Neilson, Wardwell & Co., I. H. Frothingham, Esq., J. D. Scott & Co., Brewer & Caldwell, Ritter, Phelps & Co.
Office in New-York, No. 21 Warren-st.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Albany, Oct. 9, 1858. Statement of dividends declared and payable on stock of this Company, which have remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same, for two years next preceding the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, published pursuant to Chapter 437 of the laws of 1849:

To whom payable.	Residence.	Date of dividend.	No. of shares.	Am'nt.
		1854.		
Gottschalk, Sarah	Unknown	Feb. 1	20	100
Ledentu, Eugene	New York	Feb. 1	1	5
Mosher, Chas., admr.	Unknown	Feb. 1	7	35
Remington, E.	Unknown	Feb. 1	50	25
Ritchie, Wm. John-ston	Unknown	Feb. 1	10	50
Smith, John P.	Unknown	Feb. 1	8	4
Williams, Sarah S.	Unknown	Feb 1	5	2 50
Appleton, Mrs. J. R. Chew, trustee.	Unknown	Aug. 1	9	37 26
	Cincin'ati	Aug. 1	15	62 10
Gottschalk, Sarah	Unknown	Aug. 1	10	41 40
Harder, Nancy	Unknown	Aug. 1	1	4 14
Holt, Wm. W.	New-York	Aug. 1	2	8 28
Murray, Jr., Jr.	Unknown	Aug. 1	5	20 70
Rice, John	Unknown	Aug. 1	1	4 14
Shipley, Robert	Unknown	Aug. 1	2	8 28
Valentine, J. R.	Unknown	Aug. 1	10	41 40
Vanderbilt, Jer'mi'h	Unknown	Aug. 1	10	41 40
Walker, E. R.	Unknown	Aug. 1	5	20 70
Young, William	Unknown	Aug. 1	10	41 40
		1855		
Cruthers, George	Unknown	Feb. 1	5	20 00
Farrand, Frederick	Unknown	Feb. 1	2	8 00
Holt, Wm. W.	New York	Feb. 1	2	8 00
Rice, John	Unknown	Feb. 1	1	4 00
Shipley, Robert	Unknown	Feb. 1	2	8 00
Townsend, D. J.	Buffalo	Feb. 1	1	4 00
Walker, E. R.	Unknown	Feb. 1	5	20 00
Wood, Cordelia	Unknown	Feb. 1	2	8 00
Cruthers, George	Unknown	Aug. 1	5	20 00
Mosely, William	N.Ha., Cn.	Aug. 1	63	252 00
Townsend, D. J.	Buffalo	Aug. 1	1	4 00
Wooster, M. H., trustee for J. H. W	Brant'd, C. W.	Aug. 1	2	8 00
Wooster, M. H., trustee for M. H. W	Brant'd, C. W.	Aug. 1	1	4 00
		1856.		
Bellinger, Chris. C.	Herkimer	Feb. 20	10	40 00
Cruthers, George	Unknown	Feb. 20	5	20 00
Jay, John C., in trust.	Rye, W.C.	Feb. 20	5	20 00
Norton, Henry P.	Brockp'rt	Feb. 20	10	40 00
Rawls & Seymour	New-Y'k,	Feb. 20	14	56 00
Seaver, B. F., trustee	Unknown	Feb. 20	13	52 00
Townsend, D. J.	Buffalo	Feb. 20	1	4 00
Atwater Mrs. E. E.	Buffalo	Aug. 20	10	40 00
Bryan, Richard S.	Troy	Aug. 20	20	80 00
Green, Thomas C.	Unknown	Aug. 20	5	20 00
Hadden, David	New-Y'k,	Aug. 20	12	48 00
Halleck, Wines	Wes. N.Y.	Aug. 20	4	16 00
Hartley, Miss Isabel.	Unknown	Aug. 20	1	4 00
Howell Thomas M.	Canand'a	Aug. 20	5	20 00
Jay, John C., in trust	Rye, W.C.	Aug. 20	5	20 00
Le Roy, Susan E.	Unknown	Aug. 20	1	4 00
Martin, Charles J.	Unknown	Aug. 20	18	72 00
Norton, Henry P.	Brockp'rt	Aug. 20	10	40 00
Suckley, George	Unknown	Aug. 20	2	8 00
Townsend, D. J.	Buffalo	Aug. 29	1	4 00
Thurston, J. G.	Lancast'r	Aug. 20	9	36 00

Statement of dividends declared by the late The Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company, the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Company, (including those declared by its Trustees,) the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad Company, and the Albany and Schenectady Railroad Company, on stock of the said late Companies, respectively, since assumed to be paid by this Company, and remaining unclaimed for two years next preceding the first day of September, 1858, published in pursuance of the act aforesaid:

THE UTICA AND SCHENECTADY RAILROAD COMPANY.

To whom payable.	Residence.	Date of Dividend.	No. of shares.	Am'nt.
Allen, D. N. & A.	Unknown	1837, Feb. 1	6 bal	1 50
Anderson, A.	Unknown	1838, Feb. 1	10 bal	25 00
Cook, R. M.	Unknown	1837, Feb. 1	3 bal	75
Higginson, Nancy M.	New York	1848, Aug. 1	exdiv	80 00
Miller, S.	Unknown	1837, Aug. 1	50 bal	30 00
Peck, Norman	Unknown	1838, Aug. 1	10 bal	25 00
Rogers, David L.	Unknown	1837, Aug. 1	17 bal	10 20
Rogers, David L.	Unknown	1840, Aug. 1	17 div	85 00
Rogers, John	Unknown	1837, Aug. 1	22 bal	13 20
Russell, Thomas S.	Unknown	1839, Feb. 1	20 div	100 00
Wilkinson, Lewis	Unknown	1837, Feb. 1	5 bal	1 25
Yates, Isaac I.	Unknown	1837, Feb. 1	10 bal	2 50

THE ROCHESTER & SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.

To whom payable.	Residence.	Date of Dividend.	No. of shares.	Am'nt.
Andrews, Rob't.	Unknown.	1854, Mch 1	10	42 50
Barney, D. N.	Unknown.	1853, Au. 22	10	25 00
Evans, Richard I.	Unknown.	1853, Au. 22	12	30 00
Evans, Richard I.	Unknown.	1854, Mch 1	12	51 00
Gallagher, C. H.	New-York	1854, Mch 1	20	85 00
Henry, B. F., guardian.	Unknown.	1852, Feb. 1	2	10 00
King, Edward	Unknown.	1853, Au. 22	50	125 00
Monell, Robert	Unknown.	1854, Mch 1	50	212 50
Nenninger, J.	Unknown.	1854, Mch 1	80	340 00
Parkin, Thomas	Unknown.	1853, Au. 22	10	25 00
Powis, R.	Unknown.	1851, Feb. 1	27	135 00
Rainsford, Cath.	New-York	1854, Mch 1	10	42 50
Renoux, E.	Unknown.	1853, Feb. 1	17	85 00
Smith, D. E.	Unknown.	1851, Feb. 1	25	125 00
Simpson, Mary L.	Unknown.	1853, Feb. 1	19	95 00
Warner, Abm.	Unknown.	1854, Mch 1	18	76 50
Whitney, Sarah L.	Unknown.	1854, Mch 1	14	59 50

THE MOHAWK AND HUDSON RAILROAD COMPANY, AND THE ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY RAILROAD COMPANY.

To whom payable.	Residence.	Date of dividend.	No. of shares.	Am'nt.
Allen, John	Unknown	1841, Aug. 5	20	60
Anderson, E.	Unknown	1838, Nov. 5	25	100
Bleecker, Baren.	Albany	1840, Au. 21	18	54
Griffin, Wm. P.	Unknown	1851, Aug. 1	10	35
Lawson, Peter	Unknown	1841, Feb. 1	5	15
Lawson, Peter	Unknown	1841, Aug. 5	5	15
Millard, Thomas	Unknown	1838, Nov. 5	5	20
Suckley, George	Unknown	1851, Feb. 1	2	7
Taylor, Arch. R.	Unknown	1842, Feb 15	38	106
Thomas, Harriet P.	Unknown	1853, Feb. 1	46	184
Van Eps, Abram	Unknown	1851, Feb. 1	5	17 50

State of New-York: City and County of Albany, ss.—GILBERT L. WILSON, of said city, being duly sworn, says that he is the Treasurer of the New-York Central Railroad Company; that the foregoing statements are true, according to the best of deponent's knowledge and belief.

GILBERT L. WILSON.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of October, 1858,
A. D. ROBINSON, Albany County Judge.

The above-mentioned dividends are payable only at the Treasurer's office. The necessary blanks for drawing the same will be furnished on application at said office.
oc18-1aw3w

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar.)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees,

JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

CITIZENS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, 2d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1858.

INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Second Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1 next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. will be paid by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company through their Treasurer at the Chemical Bank, on the 1st of November next. The books of the Company will close on the 24th inst., until that day.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—New-York, Oct. 23, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that this Company is prepared to pay all its obligations now due, on demand. Holders of the same are requested to present them without delay.

J. N. PERKINS.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the bonds of this Company will present for payment the interest warrants, due Nov. 1, 1858, to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 43 Wall-st., (Jauncey Court,) New-York City.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.—ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.—The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Comptroller of the State of New-York to receive subscriptions for the Capital Stock of the ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, hereby give notice that they will attend for the purpose at the office of said Company, No. 5 Nassau-st., (under the Continental Bank,) until the 8th day of November next, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., each day.

ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST,
W. T. HOOKER,
RALPH MEAD,
HERMAN MARCUSE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, June 21, 1858.—$200,000 of 5 per cent. STATE STOCK, issued in aid of the construction of the AUBURN AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD, under chapter 293 of the Laws of 1838, payable as follows:
$100,000 on the 1st day of July next;
$50,000 on the 1st day of September next; and
$50,000 on the 1st day of November next, will be redeemed by this Company, at maturity, on the surrender of the respective certificates of said stock at the Phenix Bank, in the City of New-York. The interest on said stock will cease at the date of its maturity.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—Where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. G. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., on Wednesday, 27th inst., and will remain open until the whole of the capital stock of $150,000 shall be subscribed.

D. B. KEELER,
E. D. BROWN,
E. S. WALTON, } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
October 11, 1858.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five dollars per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 1st November next. The transfer book will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

NASSAU BANK.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 23, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this bank, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Nov. 9. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 9th November, inclusive. F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

OFFICE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON R. R. Co.,
CINCINNATI, Oct. 27, 1858.

HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company are requested to present for payment the Coupons due Nov. 1, 1858, to FRANK S. BOND, at No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons of the 1st mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1867 will be paid on and after Nov. 1, 1858, at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th av.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK have declared a dividend of three and a-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of November. By order of the Board,

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERS' and iron paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

TEXAS FUNDS WANTED.—NOTES OR drafts payable in Galveston or Houston. Apply to GEO. BUTLER, at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, ON THE Bonds of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, will be paid by the Bank of America on and after that date.

STOCKS AND BONDS PURCHASED AND sold for cash, at the Brokers' Board, on Commission. Notes and drafts collected throughout America and Europe.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL kinds of Merchandise. Watches bought and sold. No. 3 Portlandt-st. (up stairs.) M. E. REED.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL CANCELED BOND scrip purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, 39 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AT AUCTION.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 2, at 10 o'clock,
At their Salesroom No. 158 Broadway,
500 Packages and lots of Foreign and Domestic Hardware &c., &c.
Consisting of Heavy and Shelf goods,
in lots to suit the City and country trade.
ALSO,
An invoice of French and German Fancy Goods, Toys, &c

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE JERSEY CITY GLASS-WORKS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICODAY will sell, without reserve, on MONDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the well-known property of the Jersey City Glass-works, erected in 1826 and enlarged in 1846, comprising a two-story brick building with an addition built of stone for a mixing-room. The glass-house proper covers a surface of 14 full lots of ground, fronting 200 feet on Washington-st. and running back on Essex and Bergen sts. 175 feet each. Fifteen full lots of ground south of the Morris Canal are connected with the glass-house. The cutting-shop is of ample dimensions and is worked by a steam-engine. The store and packing-rooms are spacious and the works contain all the accommodations necessary for a glass-factory of the largest class. The premises derive their original title from the associates of the Jersey Company. The situation is convenient to the Ferry. The lots No. 56 Bergen-st. and No. 53 Essex-st. are subject to an annual ground rent of $10 on each lot. The taxes are payable previous to Dec. 20, 1858, and the amount on the whole property is about $400. The water-rent on the property is not above $125 per annum. The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company have petitioned the New-Jersey Legislature for an extension of their road to Jersey City, and it is thought that such an event this property would be wanted for the Company's depôt grounds. The attention of capitalists is directed to this sale, as the property is constantly increasing in value, and for investment must pay large profits. Terms liberal and title indisputable. For lithographic maps and handbills containing full information, apply at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, & SON WILL sell, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, CENTRAL PARK LOTS, 5th-av. and 105th-st.

One lot southeast corner of 5th-av. and 105th-st., 25x 100 feet.

Three lots on 5th-av., adjoining, 25x100 feet each.

Seven lots south side of 105th-st., 100 feet east of 5th-av., adjoining above, 25x100 feet each. These lots are directly opposite the arboritum of the Central Park, which is to contain all the variety of American forest and ornamental trees The most picturesque spot in the entire Central Park.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FANCY GOODS.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 3 and 4, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., superb fancy goods, consisting in part of elegant marble, bronze, ormolu and China clocks, superb bronze figures and groups, magnificent Parian groups and statuettes, richly decorated French China dinner and tea sets, elegant French China vases, rich Bohemian glass ware in great variety, superb papier mache goods, superb silver-plated tea and coffee sets, waiters of all sizes, casters, cake baskets, music-boxes, and a large assortment of other rich goods.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (Monday,) Nov. 1, at 10½ o'clock, a very large consignment of superior furniture, embracing parlor suites, in brocatel of various colors, plush and hair-cloth, rosewood, mahogany, oak, black walnut, and enameled chamber suites, bookcases, wardrobes, mattresses, centre tables, sofas, chairs, extension dining tables, office and library tables and chairs, lounges, &c., &c. The above being a large and superior stock will be peremptorily sold.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—Foreclosure sale, of two first-class brown-stone front dwellings, just completed, on Murray Hill, known as Nos. 9 and 11 West 36th-st., built in the best manner, and furnished with every modern convenience, to be sold at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on TUESDAY, Nov. 2, at 12 o'clock, M., by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer. Terms made known at the sale, or on application to GEO. T. STRONG, No. 70 Wall-st., or to GEO. S. STITT, No. 192 Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF SEVENTY-SEVEN FINE LOTS MOSTLY NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at the Merchants' Exchange, THURSDAY, Nov. 11, the above valuable property.

ON BROADWAY—6th, 9th, 10th and 11th avs., 96th, 97th, 98th, 132d and 135th sts., grade good, location commanding, and as an investment very desirable. Book maps, terms, &c. at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—TRADE SALE-ROOMS, No. 13 Park-row—TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 2, 3, 4 and 5, at 4 o'clock.—Curious and valuable books, forming the entire library of the late Hermann E. Ludewig, LL.D., comprising a collection of fine and choice works on Ethnology, Bibliography, American History, Biography, voyages and travels, and miscellaneous literature, embracing many very rare, curious and valuable books, difficult to be obtained. Catalogues may be obtained at the salesrooms.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., all the genteel parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c., of a large house. Elegant carpets, as well as everything useful for housekeeping.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the

Marine Intelligence.

A PASSENGER SHIP RETURNED DISABLED—TOTAL WRECK OF THE BRIG KALOOLAH.—The Hamburg ship *Doctor Barth*, hence for Hamburg on the 19th ult. with thirty passengers and a cargo of merchandise, returned yesterday to this port in a disabled condition. During a gale which lasted from the 24th to the 26th ult., it was found necessary to cut away the main and mizzen topmasts. Then it appeared that there were five feet of water in the hold, and that the cargo had shifted. The *Doctor Barth's* rudder was split, her wheelhouse was stove in, and her deck swept. For forty hours the pumps had to be kept in motion to free the vessel. After the storm abated, the *Doctor Barth* fell in with a boat from the brig *Kaloolah* of Halifax, containing the Captain and six of the crew, who requested to be taken on board, as their vessel was a perfect wreck. The request was, of course complied with, and the men were brought to this port. Previous to leaving their vessel, the Captain and crew of the *Kaloolah* had subsisted for four days on deck, and on such of the damaged provisions as they had rescued from the waves.

RESCUED FROM A SINKING SHIP.—The schooner *Jesse Smith*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Wilmington, N. C., reports that on the 27th inst., in lat. 36° 41', long. 74° 28', she fell in with the Portuguese schooner *Folor de Porto*, from St. Ubes for New-York. *Folor de Porto*, which was loaded with salt, had nine feet of water in her hold with her pumps choked. Her crew had been without water and provisions for five days when they were thus happily rescued, and (captain and eight men in all) were brought to this port.

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY—WISCONSIN TO NEW-YORK.—The new bark *Permelia Flood*, Captain ADAMS, built at Green Bay, Wis., and hailing from Howard, Wis., arrived at this port on Saturday, from Green Bay, via Quebec, with a cargo of spars, timber, &c., &c. She is about 300 tons burden, and is consigned to Bennet & Drake of this City. She sailed from the former port on the 11th ult., and was 15 days from the latter.

SEA-GOING STEAMERS.—The steamship *Ariel*, Captain LUDLOW, left this port on Saturday for Southampton, Havre and Bremen, with 160 passengers, and specie amounting to $163,000. The *Edinburg* also left for Glasgow, with 200 passengers. The Hamburg steamers are to be hauled off from the 1st of December to the 1st of March, on account of the ice, which renders navigation on the Elbe impossible during the Winter months.

ARRIVAL FROM WISCONSIN.—A new bark called the *Permelia Flood*, Captain ADAMS, arrived at this port on Saturday from Green Bay, Wisconsin, with a load of spars, timber, and fish. She left Green Bay on the 11th of September, and sailed from Quebec on the 15th of October, being fifteen days from the latter port. She is a staunch vessel of 300 tons, and was built at Green Bay. She hails from Howard, Wis. She comes consigned to BENNET & DRAKE.

FOR PARAGUAY.—The United States storeship *Release* is announced to sail for Buenos Ayres this morning at 10 o'clock, from the Navy-yard, Brooklyn. Up to the time of sailing, letters and papers for the fleet will be received on board. Her officers are: WM. A. PARKER, Lieutenant Commanding; Lieutenants T. S. FILLEBROWN, B. R. TAYLOR; Acting Master, GEO. H. PERKINS; Captain's Clerk, BARNEY H. LANE.

Another Mussulman Outrage in Syria.

The Boston *Traveller* has a letter from its correspondent at Beirut, dated Sept. 28, detailing the particulars of another outrage upon Christians in Asiatic Turkey. Miss CREASY, an English lady of extreme benevolence had addicted herself to the instruction of native children at Jerusalem, where for several years her charities had made her generally esteemed. About the middle of September, after a day of extreme heat and close application, she set out at nightfall for a walk to the quarters of Mr. FINN, the British Consul, who was encamped without the walls. The act would have been imprudent at noonday, such is the present pitch of Mahomedan bigotry; but after dark it was in the last degree dangerous. The tragedy must have occurred within a short distance of the camp. There some days after the body was found, torn to pieces and half devoured by jackals and vultures. No conclusive evidence as to the assassins had been discovered. A woman and a boy testified independently of each other to facts probably connected with the affair. The boy in passing along the path traversed by Miss CREASY just before the murder, heard two men cursing the Christians, and threatening death to any one whom Allah threw in their way. When they saw the English woman, they were heard to say they would kill her. The woman heard from an olive grove at the roadside the cries of a woman's voice, in great terror and agony, but was told by the men they were ravings of a crazy woman. The Pacha, urged by the British Consul, has expressed the utmost determination to bring the murderers to justice. Several Sheikhs have been arrested; and others suspected are closely watched. The increase of such facts, will require some new measures at Constantinople.

The New Treaty with Japan.

A correspondent writes to the Boston *Herald* from Hakodadi, Japan, under date of Aug. 16, giving interesting notices of the new treaty effected by Col. HARRIS with the Emporor. By this treaty, he says:

"The port of Simoda, of no account to us, will be closed, and the beautiful harbor of Lanagua, only twelve miles from the city of Jeddo, is to be opened to us for commerce, &c. After the treaty is ratified, that port will be the residence of Mr. HARRIS.

It is a beautiful harbor, easy of access at all times of the year, well protected from all storms, and is not like that of Simoda, surrounded at its extremes by sunken rocks. It is also capable of accommodating a large number of ships, while that of Simoda is not large enough to allow more than three or four ships to ride at anchor at the same time. Its proximity to the Court of Jeddo will also make it convenient for Col. HARRIS.

The Japanese Government has decided to send an Ambassador to Washington, in March next, on the condition that our Government will convey him and his *suite* to Panama in a Government ship *en route* for the United States. I learn that Colonel HARRIS and Commodore TATNALL assured the authorities of Jeddo that it would be gratifying to the United States Government and its people to comply with this request, and that the return mail would no doubt bring orders to that effect."

Sunday, August 1, was an interesting one at Simoda. At 10 o'clock A. M., all the boats of the *Powhatan* and of this ship, were seen pulling to the landing near the Consul's residence, one mile from Simoda proper, filled with officers and men, among whom were Commodore TATNALL, Captain NICHOLSON, and the Rev. Mr. WOOD, Chaplain of the *Powhatan*. This party, numbering four hundred, proceeded to the Consul's residence for the purpose of attending Divine Worship of Almighty God, on Japanese soil. It was an interesting time to us all, and the very idea of being able to worship the Most High, in this land of Heathenism and Idolatry, was extremely gratifying."

Law Intelligence.

COURT CALENDAR, MONDAY, Nov. 1.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit—Part I.*—Nos. 1268, 1269, 1640, 1147, 1625, 1565, 1549, 1977, 1777, 765, 1297, 1121, 1223, 705, 1845, 1567, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1657, 1859, 1865, 1873, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1693, 1895, 1899, 1900, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1919. *Part II.*—Nos. 856, 1804, 2350, 1838, 1602, 1010, 2435, 1362, 2382, 2396, 2404, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2412, 2414, 2116, 2422, 2424, 2428, 2430, 2432, 2434, 2436, 2438, 2440, 2442, 2444, 2446, 2448, 2450, 2452, 2454, 2456, 2458, 2460, 2464, 2466, 2468, 2470.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 490 to 493, 541, 329, 461, 142, 277, 870, 1084, 165, 222, 263, 590, 242, 434, 435, 443, 335.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 23, 27, 1603, 1662, 1264, 1004, 1258, 509, 1759, 1662, 1758, 1801, 450, 1825, 2000, 1857. *Part II.*—Nos. 146, 171, 1212, 1626, 1669, 1749, 1825, 1839, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1873, 1877, 1882, 1885, 1888, 1275.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—OCT. 30.

Before Judge Betts.

A COUNTERFEITER FOUND GUILTY.

The trial of Antonio Furiatanio on a charge of having been engaged in the manufacture of counterfeit 25-cent pieces, was brought to a close to-day, the Jury bringing in a verdict of Guilty.

STEALING A BAG OF CLOTHES.

Oliver Brown was brought up for trial, on a charge of having stolen a bag of clothes, belonging to one of his shipmates. It was given in evidence that he was arrested while walking on the Battery with a portion of the stolen goods on his person. The Jury found him guilty.

MORE COUNTERFEITING CASES.

An Italian woman, named Concetta Nanari, was brought up, charged, as an accomplice of Furiatanio, with having passed the coin manufactured by him, and pleaded guilty. Sentence deferred.

Charles Howard also pleaded guilty of counterfeiting. Sentence deferred.

INDICTMENTS.

During the morning the Grand Jury came into Court with a batch of indictments. One for refusing to do duty on board ship; one for making a revolt; one for an assault with a dangerous weapon on the high seas, and one for counterfeiting.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Oct. 30.

Before Judge Davies.

In the Matter of the Will of Robert Vier.—This case, which has been before the Court for two weeks, was concluded to-day by a verdict sustaining the will.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Oct. 30.

Before Judge Bosworth, presiding, and Judges Hoffman, Slosson, Woodruff and Pierrepont.

The following General Term decisions were rendered:

Spring, Receiver, vs. *Strauss and others.*—Order affirmed.

Lowry vs. *Stewart, Jr.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Banks, Receiver, vs. *Angevine and others.*—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Gould, Administrator, vs. *Parsons.*—Appeal dismissed, without costs.

Kendall vs. *Hodgkins.*—Order modified and affirmed, with $10 costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM. Oct. 30.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

JUDGMENTS AFFIRMED, REVERSED AND MODIFIED.

During the afternoon the following decisions were promulgated:

Judgments affirmed, with costs,—Edward *vs.* Little; Smith *vs.* Wright; Kemeys *vs.* Crowell; Oppenheimer *vs.* Schneidaker; Harrison *vs.* Hoffman; Nixon *vs.* Jenkinson; Reilly *vs.* Murphy; Crook *vs.* Madden; Warner *vs.* Fitzpatrick; Onderdonk *vs.* Trask; Koon *vs.* Jackson; Underhill *vs.* Schmidt; Butler *vs.* Makey; Carpenter *vs.* Doughty; Mosher *vs.* Moore; Beaumont *vs.* Shaw; Smith *vs.* Brittan; Freeman *vs.* Linned; Berly *vs.* Smith; Lake *vs.* Redfield; Smith *vs.* Ely; Blumendal *vs.* Twick; Briggs *vs.* Marsh; Lawrence *vs.* Russell.

Joyce vs. *Holbrook*—Order reversed, with $10 costs.

Gillies vs. *Crawford*—New trial ordered.

Clark vs. *Lyon*—Order moved for.

Clapp vs. *Graves*—Leave to go to the Court of Appeals granted.

Williamson vs. *Mills*—Motion to reargue denied, with plaintiff to pay $10 costs.

Leopold vs. *Myers*—Order appealed from affirmed, and appeal dismissed without costs.

Esley vs. *Gilsey, Robinson* vs. *Nestle, Bellington* vs. *Horner, Tallman* vs. *Huner, Hasbury* vs. *Wilcox, Schenck* vs. *Wilson, M. C. Betts* vs. *Hege, Speilyard* vs. *Singer, Muldener* vs. *Fincke, Jackson* vs. *Orser.*—Order affirmed.

Woodruff vs. *Commercial Insurance Company.*—Judgment for plaintiff for full amount of verdict.

Jones vs. *Horner*—Judgment reduced to $2,212—and reversed as to balance without costs.

In the following cases the judgments appealed from were reversed with costs.

The Mayor vs. *Phelan, Hennier* vs. *Jackson, Ross* vs. *Gameden, Seever* vs. *Morgan, Bash* vs. *Bulkley, Wells* vs. *Henshaw, Kendall* vs. *Cunny, McCabe* vs. *James, Callaghan* vs. *Haas, Clark* vs. *Lockwood, Hoag* vs. *Wade, Bidwell* vs. *Weeks.*

[Advertisement]

GOOD NEWS.—A reduction in the prices of Sewing Machines is announced in our advertising columns. We have heretofore expressed the opinion that the prices of this invention have been too high—so high as to place them beyond the reach of many whom they would most benefit. Their utility is established beyond question, and at the present prices we see no reason why they should not be found, as they ought to be, in every household. Several varieties are manufactured adapted to various purposes. So far as public opinion has been formed and uttered, the preference is emphatically accorded to the Wheeler and Wilson machine for family use, and for manufactures in the same range of purpose and material. During the present Autumn the trials have been numerous, and all the patents of any pretension have been brought fairly into competition. In every case, the Wheeler and Wilson machine has won the highest premium. We may instance the State fairs of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin and California, and the fairs of the Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis Institutes, already held. At the fair of the St. Louis Mechanical Association the Committee consisted of twenty-five ladies of the highest social standing, who without a dissenting voice awarded for the Wheeler and Wilson machine the highest and only premium, a silver pitcher valued at $75. If these facts do not establish a reputation, we know not what can.—*Christian Advocate and Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

The following editorial, written by Mrs. E. D. LEONARD, wife of the Rev. Dr. LEONARD, Editor of the Exeter, N. H., *News Letter*, is taken from that paper of April 2, 1858:

Dr. J. Stafford's Olive Tar.—As this is the season for Colds and Pulmonary difficulties, we would again call the attention of sufferers to this invaluable Remedy. We have used it over a year, and have great confidence in its efficacy as a remedy for the cures for which it is prescribed. We have also used Dr. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS, and have great confidence in them as a TONIC, imparting to the system generally Strength and Vigor. We have tested both and know that there is not the slightest touch of quackery or imposture connected with them. They are compounded by a Practical and Scientific Chemist, and made conformable to an accurate knowledge of Physiology. See other Testimonials on Fifth Page.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Pills cleanseth the human system as thoroughly as soap does foul linen. All disorders of the stomach and liver are speedily cured by their powerful yet safe and reliable action.

[Advertisement]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 30.

$2,000 U. S. 5s 1865	104¾	10	Erie Railroad		16¾
5,000 Tenn. 6s '90	94¾	200	do		16¾
1,000 do	94	250	Harlem R. R	b60	12¾
5,000 Virginia 6s	95¾	550	do		12¾
58,000 Mo. State 6s	89¼	15	Reading Railroad		52½
1,000 Cal. St. 7s N.Bds	90¾	300	do		52¾
1,000 Brook. C. W. L.	101¾	300	LaC. & Mil. R.	b30	4⅞
6,000 Hud. Riv. R. 3 m.	76	326	do		4¾
8,000 Mich. C.R. s p. c.		150	Mich. Cen. RR.	b30	57¾
1 m. sk. fd. con. bs.	98	100	do	s60	57¾
1,000 M. S. sk. fd. bs.	79¼	200	do		57¾
5,000 do	79¾	25	do		57⅞
500 Ill. Cen. R. bds.	96	100	M. So. & N. Ia. RR.		24
8,000 La C. & M. L. G. B.	28½	50	M. S. & N. I. Grtd. stk.		54
4,000 L. Erie & W. 1st M.	74	250	do		53¾
1,000 N. J. Cen. 2d M. B	90	200	do	b10	53¾
25 Bank of Commerce	103½	200	do	s60	53¾
27 Bk. of the St. N. Y	106¼	100	Ill. Cent. R.	s60	86
50 Chatham Bank	75	100	do		86¼
50 Canton Co	21¾	50	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.		95
176 Del. & Hud. Can. Co	100	492	Gal. & Chic. R.		80¾
5 do	99⅜	500	do	s10	80
50 Penn. Coal Co	79	100	do	b60	80¼
50 Pac. Mail S. Co.	s10 105¾	150	do	s30	80¼
55 do	b30 105¾	120	Cleve. & Tol. R.R.		34¾
25 do	b30 105¾	200	do	b30	34¾
100 do	s60 105	700	do		34¾
150 N. Y. Central R.R.	85¼	440	Chi. R. I. R.R.		68
1850 do	s3 85¼	260	do		67¾
400 do	s30 85¾	50	do	s30	67¾
50 do	b30 85¾	50	do	s30	67¾
670 do	85¾	100	do	s7	67¾
400 do	b60 85¾	200	do	b30	67¾
50 do	b10 85¾	5	Mil. & Miss. R.R.		16¾
400 do	c 85¾	90	Am. Guano Co		9¾

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 Tenn. 5s, '90	s30 94¼	100	Erie Railroad		16¾
1,500 Cal. St. 7s N.Bs	91	25	do		17
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	89¾	1500	Harlem R. R.		13
4,000 M. & M. 2d M. 10Bs	74	150	do	b30	13½
50 Pa. Mail S. Co	106	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		54¾
30 do	106¼	50	do		54
50 do	106¾	100	do	b60	54½
50 do	106¾	50	do		54½
100 do	b60 107	200	Reading Railr'd	b60	52¾
200 Ga. & Chi. R. R.	s60	300	do		52¾
100 do	s60 80¾	100	do	s30	52¾
100 do	80¾	140	Mich. Cen. R. R.		58½
100 do	b10 80¾	150	do		58½
200 La Cr. & Mil. RR.	5	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.		24¾
400 do	b15 5	100	do		24¾
500 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 86¼	200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b30	34¾
547 do	86¼	200	do		34¾
300 do	86¼	100	do	b60	34¾
500 do	s60 86	100	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	b60	68¾
150 do	s10 86¼	200	do		68¾
100 do	s15 86¾	100	do	s4	68¾
200 do	b30 86¾	100	do	b30	68¾
100 do	b60 86¾	50	do	s10	68¾
100 Hud. Riv. R. R.	33¾	200	do	s30	68¾

MONDAY, Nov. 1—A. M.

The Hamburg screw-steamer *Borussia*, which touched at Southampton Monday, Oct. 18, brings us English papers of that day. The Cotton market kept steady at Liverpool, and Breadstuffs were firmer. In London, the English Funds closed on Saturday 98¼@98½ ℔ cent. The market for money unchanged. The Banks in most of the small German States had advanced their rates of interest, on account of the preparations at Vienna for specie payments. The French Funds are steady. The following is the latest in American Stocks in London, Saturday, Oct. 16, before the arrival out of the *Niagara* from this side with the improved quotations of Oct. 5. The *Niagara* arrived at Liverpool the next day.

American Railways.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Illinois Central 6 ℔ ct., 1875	79 to 81	
Do., 7 ℔ cent., 1875	79 to 81	80
Do., do., Freeland, 1860	80 to 82	
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid	25 to 23dis.	x.
Michigan Central 8 ℔ c., 1869	84 to 86	[d. 85
Do., (sinking fund,) do., '82	84 to 86	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ℔ ct., (sinking fund,) 1885	64 to 66	
Do., $100 shares	20 to 25	
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883	81 to 83	x.c.
Do., 7 ℔ cent., con. 1864	94 to 96	94¾
Do., $100 shares	75 to 76	76
New-York and Erie 2d mortgage, 7 ℔ cent., 1883	67 to 69	66¼ 7
Do., $100 shares	14 to 16	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ℔ cent.	90 to 92	
Do., 2d mort., 6 ℔ ct. sterl.	89 to 91	

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the past week, shows an entire movement in the Import entries, the arrivals being quite heavy in the General Merchandise List. The total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $4,804,696, as against $2,336,347 the same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are $1,257,289, as against $1,893,121 same week last year. The Export of Specie, including $183,000 by the *Ariel*, on Saturday, for Navre, is $593,510, against $116,060 same week last season, when a large amount of Foreign Gold was coming in to the relief of the embargoed exchanges shortly after the crisis. The Sub-Treasury during the last week disbursed, over all its receipts, $454,236; leaving the balance on Saturday afternoon $9,151,581, as against $9,605,817 at the close of the previous week. The deliveries of Gold from California on Thursday afternoon were $1,472,979. The remittances of Gold to the South and Southwest by coast steamers and by express were unusually active, the exchanges in that direction, on account of the large and early movement of the Cotton crop, being against New-York, at the moment when the rates with Europe are turning in our favor. The following is an approximate report of the sums which have gone out during the past week:

To New-Orleans	$943,000
Charleston and Savannah	435,000
Tennessee	400,000
Together	$1,778,000
Foreign export as above	593,510
Total outward	$2,371,510
From California	$1,472,979
Sub-Treasury	454,236—$1,927,215
Net withdrawn from Bank	$444,295

But as the last average of $28,681,429 was a falling one, and the California remittance counts but two days of the six on the average to be made up this afternoon, the return is expected to fall to about $27,500,000, while the business of the new week will open with about twenty-eight millions actually in Bank. The rates of Foreign Exchange, since our last Monday's review, have fallen off ¼ @¼ ℔ cent. on bankers', and ¼@½ ℔ cent. on merchant bills on England, with a corresponding weakness in French exchange. The terms on London are now 109@109½ for merchant and 109⅜@109⅝ for bank signatures. The rates for Money, on the Street, are quite as low as at any time during the season, both for Discounts and on temporary loan. Choice March and April bills are done at 4½@5 ℔ cent., and 30@60-day acceptances at 3½@4 ℔ cent. Private lenders, many of whom are quite full of Money held on European account, are leaving deposits with their Brokers at 3@3½ ℔ cent., and occasionally on select collateral at 2½ ℔ cent. But at Bank these low terms are not so current. Demand loans are made at 4@4½ ℔ cent., and, in particular quarters, there is a disposition to talk up the rates of discount, which some of the Bank officers insist have been too low for some months back; in reply to which the leading Bill Brokers say now, as they did with truth at the close of the Spring trade, when a prospective rise in Money was discussed at Bank, that there is too little paper created, of the right sort for the present discount facilities of the market, which for the month of October were certainly never so large as this season. How far this view may be weakened by the partial distribution of the heavy stock of Specie held here through a term of nearly twelve months, to the South and West, we are not prepared to say. But as the drain is to be of short duration, and no part of the coin is to leave the country, the calculation is not an unreasonable one, that this distribution will soon be productive of more good to enliven trade from the interior next Winter and Spring, than any probable inconvenience to the steady movement of the City Banks.

As we expect to be able, in a few days, to present the official returns, from the Custom-house, of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the month of October, we omit, this morning, our usual Comparative Summary by weeks. The Import entries of the ten months of the calendar year are still about $71,500,000 behind the corresponding period of 1857, though the turning-point has probably now been reached, as we begin to compare with the reduced movement after the crisis of October, 1857.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S	104¾@104¾	@105	int. fm. Jan.
New-York Central	86¾@88	@85¼	@86¼
New-York and Erie	15¾@18	@16¾	@16¾
Reading	51⅞@54	@52	@52¾
Rock Island	69¼@70	@67¾	@68¼
Michigan Southern	24¾@25	@24	@24¾
Michigan Southern preferred	54¾@55	@53¼	@54
Michigan Central	59@60	@57¼	@58¼
Toledo	34¾@36¼	@34¼	@34¾
Galepa	82¾@83	@79¾	@80¼
Illinois Central	85@89	@86¼	@86¼
Pacific Mail	106¼@107¾	104¾	@107
Panama	121½@123¼	@121	@121¾
Missouris	90@90¼	@89¼	@89¾
Virginias	95¾@96¼	@95¾	@96
Tennessees	94¾@95¼	@94	@94¼
La Crosse Bonds	27¼@30	@28¼	@28¼
Illinois Central Bonds	95¼@98	@96	@96
Hudson River Shares	32¼@33	@32¼	@33¼
California Sevens	92½@93	@90¾	@91

The strong advancing tendency noticed at the close of the previous week, continued until Thursday, the additional rise being noted in the second figure of the above comparative table. The activity early in the week was almost unprecedented in the magnitude of the registered sales at the Board; the dealings taking a wide range on both the Bond and Share list. On Thursday and Friday there were some considerable realizations for the *Bull* account which, in turn, produced first a partial pause and then a general decline in prices. The downward movement continued through the early call of the list on Saturday, but was soon followed by a decided reaction, many of the sellers at higher rates, reentering the market as buyers again. The market left off firm, notwithstanding some use was made on the Street of the disposition of one or two of the leading Banks to get up the price of Money, on the temporary transfer of Specie to the Cotton ports, and the probability that the line of discounts has been voluntarily enlarged by other Banks to promote this object. It was also rumored that some sort of Bank declaration is shortly to be fulminated in regard to the Bullion basis, but in what form or under what imposing names, is not stated. Important, however, it must be, when such heads as usually mouse around the Clearing-house to regulate the business of their neighbors and to traduce the State currency, are laid together.

Statement of the United States Assistant Treasurer at New-York, for October:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS,

Oct. 1, 1858, by balance		$8,361,647 51
Receipts during the month:		
Customs	$1,903,637 33	
Patent Fees	6,570 67	
Post-Office Department	596,899 34	
Miscellaneous	7,150 02—	$2,514,257 36
Total		$10,876,104 87
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$4,396,444 04	
Post-Office Drafts	431,815 46—	4,738,260 50
Balance		$6,137,844 37
Oct. 30, 1858, by balance, Cr., disbursing accounts	$2,562,032 51	
By receipts during the Month	2,471,082 25—	$5,033,114 76
To payments		2,535,266 68
Balance		$2,497,848 13
By balance, Cr. interest accounts		$90,803 52
To payments		9,846 00
Balance		$89,957 52
By receipts for Customs in Oct., 1858		$1,903,637 33
By receipts for Customs in Oct., 1857		892,110 43
Increase in Oct., 1858		$1,011,526 90
By balance, Cr. Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$1,628 133 40
By Coin received during the Month	$416,260 86	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	1,160,275 54—	1,576,536 40
Total		$3,204,669 80
To payments in Coin	$185,726 20	
To payments in Fine Bars	1,527,249 38—	1,712,975 58
Balance		$1,491,694 22
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$8,716,650 02	
By Coin in hand in Assay Office	274,686 10—	8,991,336 12
By fine bars in Assay Office	1,217,008 12	
By unparted Bullion in Assay Office	262,779 87	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	309,293 03—	1,789,081 02
Total		$10,780,417 14
Less due Depositors		1,628,835 40
Balance		$9,151,581 74

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending Oct., 30, 1858:

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

Foreign Coins	$8,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	3,000 00	
United States Bullion	1,539,000 00—	$1,550,000 00

DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER.

Foreign Coins	$265,850 00	
Foreign Bullion	2,800 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,)	15,000 00	
United States Bullion, (Old Coins)	1,500 00	
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior)	850 00—	286,000 00
Total		$1,836,000 00

TOTAL DEPOSITS.

Payable in Bars	$1,566,000 00
Payable in Coins	270,000 00 00
Gold Bars stamped	1,137,633 00
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Phil., for Coinage	342,698 00

The interest due Nov. 1, 1858, on the following class of Bonds of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank on presentation, viz.: Sinking Fund Bonds of 1885, Michigan Southern Bonds of 1860, Second General Mortgage Bonds of 1877.

The Interest Coupons due Nov. 1, 1858, on the Bonds of the city of Rock Island, issued to the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, will be paid on and after the 1st inst. on presentation at the office of HALSTED & GILMAN, No. 47 Exchange-place.

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	30–100	Mobile	¼@—
New-England	15–100	Ohio, Ind. and Ky.	¼@—
Jersey	¼@—	Indiana Free	1¼@—
Philadelphia	1–10@—	Missouri	¾@—
Penn. Country	½@—	Michigan	¼@—
Baltimore City	¼@—	Illinois and Wis.	1¼@—
Maryland	¼@—	Tennessee Old	1 @—
Virginia	½@—	Tennessee Free	2 @—
Virginia Free	¼@—	Canada	½@—
North Carolina	¾@1	Phila. Checks	⅛@—
S. Carolina & Ga.	¼@—	Balt. Checks	¼@—
New-Orleans	Par.	Boston Checks	⅛@—
New-Orleans Sight Exchange			¼ premium

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres	81	85
120 acres	70	75
80 acres	80	85
40 acres	100	105

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, New-York, Oct. 28, 1858.

☞ STOCK EXCHANGE NOTICE—I have this day associated with me, as partner in my business, Mr. H. A. ROSEWICK, member of the Stock Exchange, and Mr. H. TRACY ARNOLD.

The business will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of SATTERLEE & CO.

GEORGE B. SATTERLEE.

The undersigned continue the Banking and Stock Commission Business of George B. Satterlee at No. 49 Exchange-place.

Particular attention is given to the purchase (on commission) of securities for investment, and our house will hold on sale a desirable line of such City and Railway Bonds and Bank and Insurance Stocks as are not, at all times, to be obtained in the market.

SATTERLEE & CO.

☞ UNITED STATES 6s of 1867.
United States 5s of 1865.
New-York State 5s of 1868.
North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri Coupon Bonds, for sale in amounts to suit.
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.
Also, $10,000 Hamilton County, (Cincinnati,) Ohio, 8 ℔ cent. Coupon Bonds, security equal to any State stock.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858

☞ NEW-ORLEANS FUNDS WANTED AT PAR, by THOMPSON BROTHERS No. 2 Wall-st.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Oct. 30—6 P. M.

FLOUR market very quiet to-day; demand confined to the home trade; sales about 6,000 bbls. at $4 25 for superfine Wisconsin; $4 75@$5 40 for the whole range of extra and double extra Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Canada. WHEAT in good demand for milling and market for red Winter firmer; sales 50,000 bushels at 65c. for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 for No. 1 red Winter Illinois; $1 01 for white Wisconsin; $1 02½ for white Michigan; included in the sales were 20,000 bushels red Ohio on private terms. CORN in fair demand and steady; sales 20,000 bushels, at 60c. BARLEY dull and held at 75c.@85c. RYE do., at 65c. OATS steady at 45c.@46c. WHISKY nominal at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Receipts by Lake for the last 24 hours*—3,980 bbls. Flour; 49,914 bush. Wheat; 17,941 bushels Corn; 2,285 bushels Barley; 1,628 bushels Oats,

OSWEGO, Saturday, Oct. 30—6 P. M.

FLOUR in good demand, market steady. WHEAT firm; sales 30,000 bushels at 73c. for Chicago Spring, 90c. for Milwaukie Club; $1 for Red Winter Illinois; $1 10½c. for White Canada. CORN without material change; sales 20,000 bushels at 59c.@61c. for good to choice Illinois. BARLEY dull and lower. OATS and RYE quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. *Lake Imports*—14,300 bushels Wheat; 51,600 bushels Corn; 3,900 bush. Barley. *Canal Exports*—30,000 bbls. Flour; 11,200 bushels Wheat; 8,000 bushels Corn; 2,800 bushels Rye; 2,800 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 30.

FLOUR dull and unchanged; $4 35@$4 65 for Superfine, and $4 75@$5 for extra. WHISKY dull, at 17¾c.@18c.; supply in excess of the demand. HOGS dull; more sellers than buyers, at $5 75. One house packed 300 to-day. There are plenty in the pens. All the houses will commence packing as soon as cold weather begins.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 30.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT quiet at 64c. CORN firm at 55c. OATS dull. *Shipments to Buffalo*—27,000 bushels Wheat. *Shipments to Oswego*—16,000 bushels Wheat. *Receipts*—4,200 bbls. Flour; 10,000 bushels Wheat; 6,000 bushels Corn.

MOBILE, Friday, Oct. 29.

COTTON—Sales, to day, 2,000 bales, at 11⅛c. @ 11¾c. The sales of the week sum up 15,000 bales, and the receipts, 16,000. Receipts ahead of last year, 2,850 bales. Stock, 69,000 bales. In port—7 ships and 2 barks.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 30.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 5,000 bales, at 11¼c. for Middling. MOLASSES, 28c. for Prime. FLOUR firm, at $5 for Superfine.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 30.

FLOUR dull and very heavy; Ohio and